ESTABLISHED 1815.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

No. 50,251—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1894.

PRICE 8 ANNAS
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	SATURDAY. 3 P.M.
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	22nd Dec.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5152	1200	L. Moule	29th "
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	5th Jan.
P.M. CALEDONIA	7558	2750	W. B. Andrews	12th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	19th "
B.I. PENINSULAR	5152	1200	R. F. Briscoe	26th "
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	2nd Feb.
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	9th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	16th "
B.I. CARTHAGE	5280	1000	M. de Horne	23rd "
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	2nd Mar.
B.I. SUTLEJ	4305	800	W. J. Nantes	9th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	16th "
P.M. CALEDONIA	7558	2750	W. B. Andrews	23rd "
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	30th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5152	1200	L. Moule	6th April.
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	13th "
				TUESDAY, 5 P.M.
Ex.M. PENINSULAR	5152	1200	R. F. Briscoe	16th April.
				SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	20th April.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	27th "
BML CALEDONIA	7558	2750	W. B. Andrews	4th May
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	11th "
B.I. GANGES	4206	800	T. Creery	18th "
				FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A Seaton	24th May
B.I. CARTHAGE	5280	1000	M. de Horne	31st "

The Steamer marked Ex. M. is a special through steamer to London calling at Marseilles.
The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.
The Steamers marked B. M. proceed to Brindisi and Marseilles only; Not taking Passengers for London by Long Sea route.
The steamer marked B.M.L. proceeds to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O Dockyard at Masagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the Afternoon of the previous day.
A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at Noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only Hand Packages will be received. The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo :—

ROSETTA, 27th Dec. KAISER-I-HIND, 10th Jan.
ROHILLA, 24th January RAVENNA, 7th February.

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 19th Nov., 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Jan. '95.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st Feb. '95.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	A. Feliner	3,278	650	9th Jan. '95.
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Walluschnig.	4,409	350	9th Feb. "

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

To TRIESTE OR VENICE	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.
RETURN TICKETS.
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 635

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	B. Vidos	4,235	350	21st Dec.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. POLLUCE to Madras, and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 60, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Dec. 11th, 1894.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA to BRINDISI and VENICE.

S. S. R. RUBATTINO ..... 9th January, 1895.
Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550.	Rs. 335.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—
1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.
Passengers have the Option of going *via* Venice and Return via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by Subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other weekly and daily Local Lines.
Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.
BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 8th of each month.
For Freights and Passage, &c., Apply to

E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov. 15, 1894.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Out-of Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
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DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVERRIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
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SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 22nd December, at 2 p.m., or thereafter, on arrival of Incoming English Mail Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,694 tons, on the 13th Decr. at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* POREBUNDER AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 22nd December, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,536 tons, on the 20th Decr. at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah Bahrein and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

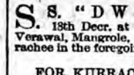
S. S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on the 20th Decr. calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 20th December, calling at Aden, Mombasa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 17th December, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1894-95.

MESSRS. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY, beg to intimate that their HAND-BOOK, containing full particulars of the various Steamship Companies' arrangements for the Homeward Passenger Season, 1894-95, is now in course of distribution; and intending Passengers who may not have received Copies are invited to apply either to Bombay or to Calcutta, when the omission will be at once Rectified.
No charge is made for Arranging and Booking Passages, and Special Attention is given to securing the best possible Accommodation, and congenial companionship when a Cabin has to be shared.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHINA PRESERVES.
(The best procurable.)
Preserved in best Sugarcandy only, and Imported direct from China.

		Cash Rs. a.	Credit Rs. a.
GINGER,	Superior quality, per Jar	2 12	3 2
CHOW-CHOW	do. "	2 4	2 8
COMQUOTZ	do. "	2 12	3 2

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

TIFFIN BASKETS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
For One Person, 18" by 12" by 7" Empty	7 8	8 8
Do. do. Fitted	18 0	20 0
Two Persons, 22" by 14" by 9" Empty	11 0	12 4
Do. do. Fitted	28 0	31 8
Three Persons, 24" by 16" by 9½" Empty	15 0	17 0
Do. do. Fitted	39 0	43 8
Four Persons, 24" by 16" by 9½" Empty	15 0	17 0
Do. do. Fitted	45 0	50 0

ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF ENAMELLED IRON WARE IN STOCK.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
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Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
Have just opened a Collection of the
MOST PERFECT CYCLES,
Manufactured by the
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THE LARGEST CYCLE MANUFACTURERS IN THE WORLD.
The ONLY Firm of ENGLISH CYCLE MANUFACTURERS who have obtained Three Distinct Awards at the WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO, 1893, for BICYCLES, TRICYCLES, HELICAL TUBE.
BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES
Of the Newest Patterns,
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Of Maximum Speed,
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THE CHEAPEST AND BEST BUILT CYCLES IN INDIA.
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FOUR SOUND WHISKIES.

FINE OLD GLENLIVET.

	Cash.		Credit.	
Per doz	Rs. 26	0	Rs. 29	0
Per gallon	" 12	4	" 13	12

HIGHLAND MALT.

	Cash.		Credit.	
Per doz	Rs. 28	0	Rs. 31	8
Per gallon	" 13	4	" 14	12

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	Cash.		Credit.	
Per doz	Rs. 35	0	Rs. 39	0
Per gallon	" 16	12	" 18	12

OLD IRISH.

	Cash.		Credit.	
Per doz	Rs. 26	0	Rs. 29	0
Per gallon	" 12	4	" 13	12

A still Further Reduction if taken in 8-gallon Casks.

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BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

ORIGINALITY, ARTISTIC FINISH, AND INTRINSIC WORTH,

Are the STANDARD COMBINATION of every article in our Extensive and Valuable Stock.

In the selection of articles suitable for Presentation, be they WEDDING PRESENTS, BIRTHDAY PRESENTS, 'XMAS PRESENTS or SOUVENIRS,

Every difficulty is agreeably and appreciably Removed at our Establishment, by the fact that every article, carrying as it does a charming and clamouring fascination, presents itself for individual preference, vitiating altogether the trouble and fatigue of "going the round" of every Establishment in Bombay.

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in JEWELLERY—such as BANGLES, NECKLACES, EAR BOUTONS, DEMISUITES, LOCKETS, HAIR PINS, JEWELLED and FANCY RINGS, SCARF PINS, STUDS and LINKS, SOLITAIRES, PLAIN and FANCY WATCHES and CHAINS, &c.—are all of the latest REGISTERED DESIGNS, and are NOVELTIES it would be found impossible to duplicate elsewhere: the Designs of all being entirely DISTINCTIVE and UNIQUE.
Our other Departments—

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ELECTRO-PLATE & SILVER WARE,
PIANOFORTES & MUSICAL BOXES,
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OPERA & FIELD GLASSES, &c., &c.,

will be found provided with the most Recent additions and improvements—SOLIDITY and HIGH CLASS characterising everything.

In DIAMOND JEWELLERY we are exhibiting a most EXCEPTIONAL, DAZZLING, and IMPORTANT collection of Ornaments suitable for ANGLO-INDIAN and PURELY INDIAN use—the mechanical arrangements of some lending an additional grandeur to true ORIENTAL TASTES.

Our DIAMONDS UNMOUNTED are the LARGEST and most BRILLIANT ever offered. A few GRAND PAIRS of BRILLIANT DIAMONDS, suitable for Ear Studs, weighing from 1¼ Carat are of the RAREST BEAUTY and PURITY. Very important SINGLE STONES up to over 36 Carats each are to be found in this superb collection. TOURISTS, VISITORS, and RESIDENTS of Bombay, not forgetting our Valued Patrons, THEIR HIGHNESSES, THE RAJAS, MAHARAJAHS, THAKORE SAHEBS, and NAWABS, will find that we have a Staff of Assistants who will endeavour to do their utmost to make a Visit to our Establishment as interesting and as pleasant as possible.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
CHRONOMETER, CLOCK, AND WATCH MAKERS, AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

"FERRINTOSH"
IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PEG WHISKY IN INDIA.
CONSUMED EVERYWHERE.
Rs. 27-0 per Dozen.

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BOMBAY,
THE NOTED HOUSE
FOR
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PERFECTION OF FIT.
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Large Choice of Materials :—
MOLESKIN. | COTTON CORDS.
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To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.
We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

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Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.
For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
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Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock
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CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
LONDON, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, LAHORE, AND BOMBAY.
(ESTABLISHED in LONDON, 1815. In INDIA, in 1842.)

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THE OLDEST WINE MERCHANTS IN INDIA
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

C. P. AND CO.'S BRAND
Is Sold by every Respectable Trader.

Note our REDUCED PRICES, the lowest compatible with Quality.

CHAMPAGNE.	Per Dozen Bottles. Credit. Rs. a.	Per 2 Dozen Half Bottles. Credit. Rs. a.
BINET, FILS & Co.'s "DRY ELITE," 1884	77 0	80 0
Wachter & Co.'s "ROYAL CHARTER"	78 8	81 8
Saumur (C. P. & Co.'s)	36 0	39 0
Saumur	35 0	38 0
"Dry Champagne," in Hampers of 24 Half-pints	44 8	.....
And others.		

STILL GERMAN WINES.

Rudesheimer	38 8	40 8
Hochheimer	32 8	34 8
Laubenheimer	27 8	29 8

BORDEAUX—RED.

LAFITE	44 8	46 8
Larose	30 8	32 8
Sr. JULIEN	26 8	28 8
St. Estephe	22 8	24 8
Medoc	19 8	21 8
Sr. JULIEN MEDOC	14 8	16 8

BORDEAUX—WHITE.

Sauterne	26 8	28 8
Graves	22 8	24 8

BURGUNDY.

Chambertin	42 8	44 8
VOLNAY	30 8	32 8
Beaune	26 8	28 8
LIGHT CHABLIS, White Wine	25 8	27 8

PORT.

Old Crusted, some Years in Bottle	48 8	.....
OLD TAWNY, Delicate and Soft	48 8	.....
INVALIDS' Gold Capsule	34 8	36 8
INVALIDS' (NIXON & Co.'s)	27 8	.....
WHITE PORT, Grand Wine	32 8	.....
Dessert, BLACK Capsule	31 8	.....
Do. RED do.	27 8	.....
DOURO PORT (Clode & Baker's)	28 8	.....
Spanish Port	20 8	22 8
OPORTO WINE, Bottled in Portugal	22 0	.....
INFANTE	15 0	.....
VINO SACRO, SACRAMENTAL WINE	38 8	40 8

MADEIRA.

East India, RED Capsule	45 8	.....
Do. BLUE do.	32 8	.....

SHERRY.

AMONTILLADO, A-1	52 8	.....
Do. Black Capsule	50 8	.....
Amoroso	38 8	.....
MONTILLA	38 8	.....
Invalids'	38 8	.....
MANZANILLA, very Dry	32 8	.....
LA TORRE, a NATURAL SOLERA	30 8	.....
Pale Medium Dry, Yellow Capsule	28 8	.....
VINO DE PASTO	28 8	.....
DINNER SHERRY	23 8	.....
Marsala, Virgin	24 0	.....

COGNAC.

RARE OLD, Black Seal (20 years' old)	56 8	.....
Four Stars (C., P. & Co.'s) ****	50 8	.....
Three Stars do. ***	46 8	.....
Two Stars do. **	43 8	.....
ONE STAR do. *	40 8	.....
MARQUES DE MISA'S SPANISH BRANDY	33 0	.....
Tricoche & Co.'s ***	34 0	.....
LESTANGE & Co.'s *** in Hock Bottles	28 0	30 0
Louis Bechade's Fine Old Brandy	29 8	.....
OTARD DUPUY'S "V.S.O.P." (20 years' old) net	54 0	.....
Do. "F.O.P." net	25 0	.....
Lefavre & Co.'s * * *	24 8	.....
Do. *	23 8	.....
Do. * In cases of 2 dozen Flasks	.....	26 12

WHISKY. SPECIALITY.	Per Dozen Bottles. Credit. Rs. a.	Per 2 Dozen Half Bottles. Credit. Rs. a.
C., P. & Co.'s SPECIAL BLEND of SCOTCH WHISKY...net	27 0	.....
Do. "PALL MALL," 11 years old	42 8	.....
Carlton, 11 years old	50 8	.....
Do. 5 "	45 8	.....
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S SQUARE BOTTLES	38 0	.....
BRODIE & Co.'s Black "Squat Bottle"	35 8	.....
FAMOUS OLD SCOTCH Black "Dumpy" Bottle...net	28 0	.....
THE OLD SMUGGLER GAELIC...net	28 0	.....
Glentromie, Special Blend	32 0	.....
Kilmarnock OLD, SHIP Brand...net	30 8	.....
C. P. & Co.'s "CROWN BRAND" Old Highland	29 8	.....
CAMUSLYNIE "SMA GLEN" 5 years old...net	27 0	.....
GLENIFFER...net	26 0	.....
PETER FORBES' WHISKY	21 8	23 8
The "O. B." in Cases of 2 doz. FLASKS	.....	27 0
C. P. & Co.'s FINEST OLD "IRISH	32 8	.....
Do. "CROWN" do.	29 0	.....
Ronaldson's "SUPERIOR" IRISH	22 0	.....

RUM.

Very Fine Old Jamaica	33 8	.....
Pineapple	31 8	.....

GIN.

Old Tom, London, Finest, Imported	30 8	.....
Dry Gin do. do.	30 8	.....

LIQUEURS.

Chartreuse, Green	130 8	.....
Do. Yellow	106 8	.....
BENEDICTINE	84 8	87 8
Curacao	72 8	75 8
MARASCHINO DI ZARA (Luxardo's)	66 8	69 8
CHERRY BRANDY (Peter Heering's)	56 8	59 8
KUMMEL, Finest "Riga"	50 8	.....
Angostura Bitters	63 8	66 8
ORANGE BITTERS	36 8	.....
Vermouth (Noilly, Prat & Co.'s)	24 8	.....
Do. (Bellandi's)	20 8	.....

ALSO—
Peach, Orange, and Apricot Brandy, Milk Punch, &c

GINGER WINE.

STONE'S, the very best Jamaica, net	18 8	.....
Crabbie's, very popular "	19 0	.....

SPIRITS IN BULK.

	Per Gallon Credit. Rs. a.
Very Superior Old Highland Whisky	16 12
FINEST HIGHLAND MALT, F.H.M.	13 0
Finest Old Matured Irish, "F. O. M."	13 0
One Star Cognac *	15 4
Two Star do. **	16 4
FINEST LONDON OLD TOM GIN	11 12
Do. Dry Gin	11 12
"Camuslynie," 5 years Old, Highland Whisky	13 0

N. B.—Supplied in 1, 3, or 5 gallon Wicker Covered Jars; with Plated Tap if required.

We can also Supply the above in Quarter-Casks of 30 gallons; Hogsheads of 64 gallons; and Puncheons of 120 gallons.

BOTTLE ALE & STOUT.

	Per dozen Bottles. Credit. Rs. a.	Per dozen ½ Bottles. Credit. Rs. a.
S. ALLSOPP & SONS' "Red Hand Brand" Light Pale Ale	6 6	4 4
Do. do. do. Extra Stout	6 6	4 4
Bass's Ale "Dog's Head" Brand ...net	6 6	4 4
Guinness's Stout do.	6 6	4 4
McEwan's Ale, Bottled in Bombay	4 8	3 4
KUPPER'S PILSENER, the very Best of Pilseners	6 6	4 4

BULK ALE & PORTER.

	Per Hog-s head, Net. Rs. a.	Kilderkins. Rs. a.
Wm. McEwan & Co's "Army Ale"	58 0	28 0
Jeffrey & Co.'s "Army Porter"	52 0	.....
Do. "Edinburgh Ale"	52 0	.....

TEN PER CENT. Discount for Cash on all Items not marked NET.
FREIGHT and DELIVERY added.
Special Terms to MESSES, CLUBS, and the TRADE.

BOMBAY RETAIL AGENTS :—
Messrs. BEYNON & CO., ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY
AND FELICE CORNAGLIA, East Street, Poona.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BELL LANE,
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N. B.—Mofussil Constituents are informed that we Undertake to Supply all their Requirements in Oilmanstores, &c., at Lowest possible Rates.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 10. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15. Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and very Class of Shoeing is done.

NOTES:
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY
NAVAL AND MILITARY
TOURNAMENT,
TO-DAY, TUESDAY, 18TH DEC.,
AND
19TH AND 20TH DECEMBER,
COMMENCING Each Day at 9-30 P. M.
Doors Open at 8 O'clock.

Tickets can be obtained at all the Clubs, Hotels, and at the principal Shops in Bombay, at Messrs. B. PHILLIP and Co., Poona, and Mr. FRAMJI, Bandora.

1st Class.....Rs. 3 0
2nd Class ..... „ 1 0
3rd Class ..... „ 0 4
Season Tickets (First Class)..... „ 10 0

Purchasers of First Class Tickets can Reserve seats on application to Lieut. CASSERLY, 21st Bo. I., Oval Camp Office (near the Flag Staff), between 12 Noon and 2 P.M., and 4 to 6 P.M. Only a Limited number of Seats can be Reserved.

NOVELTY THEATRE.
THE THESPIAN CLUB,
Under the Patronage and in the Presence of
H. E. THE GOVERNOR,
Will Produce on
THURSDAY, 20TH DEC., at 9-15 P.M., precisely
JEROME K. JEROME'S one-Act Play,
ENTITLED
"BARBARA,"
AND
CECIL DAY'S Musical Comedy,
"A PANTOMIME REHEARSAL."
Box Office at SOUNDY & Co.
PRICES:
Orchestra Stalls and front row of Dress Circle.....Rs. 4
Other rows of Dress Circle..... „ 3
Pit Stalls ..... „ 2
Pit, &c..... „ 1
Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half Price to Back Seats.

THE BOMBAY MASONIC BALL
Will take place
ON FRIDAY, 18TH JANUARY, 1895.
J. F. PENNOCK,
Hony. Secy. and Treasurer.

NAVAL AND MILITARY TOURNAMENT.
REGULATIONS FOR RESERVED SEATS.

RESERVED SEATS will all be on the Sea Side of the Arena.
II. The Blocks are lettered A, B, C, and D.
III. A contains the Seats numbered 1—500, and is nearest the Marine Lines.
B contains seats 501—570.
C „ „ 571—730.
D „ all Numbers from 731.
IV. The Numbers in each Row will be shown on the End of the Row.
V. All Reserved Tickets not yet received can be obtained by applying to the FLAG-STAFF OFFICE TENT, between 12—2 p.m., or 4—6.
H. GORDON CASSERLY, LIEUT.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, the 24th, 25th, and 26th instant, and on MONDAY, the 31st instant, and TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 1st and 2nd proximo, these being Public Holidays under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."
JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 15th December, 1894.

'XMAS CARDS!
NEW YEAR'S CARDS!!
'XMAS CARDS!!
NEW YEAR'S CARDS!!
'Xmas Series.
Folding Series.
Relief Series.
Fancy Shape Series.
Comic Series.
Hand-painted Series.
Fold Silk Series.
Ivory Souvenir.
Hand-painted Opals.
Princess Series.
From Ans. 2 to Rs. 7 each.
MORENAS & Co.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS.

TAYLOR'S FAMILY HOTEL.
A GRAND SUBSCRIPTION BALL
WILL be held in the above well-known HOTEL, near the Byculla Railway Station, on CRISTMAS EVE. Those desiring to attend should apply for Tickets at once, as none will be sold on the Premises on the Night of the Entertainment. Supper not included in the Subscription, nor Liquors. These will be of the best, and must be paid for over the Bar.
Single Ticket for Gentleman .....Rs. 3
Double Ticket for Lady and Gentleman... „ 5
Ticket for One Gentleman and Two Ladies „ 7
N.B.—Everything Select.
Apply to the
PROPRIETOR,
Taylor's Family Hotel, Byculla.

GET RID OF
DHOBIE'S ITCH,
BY
HERMIT'S SATARANA SALVE—
An Ointment of Great Efficacy... Ans. 6.
BY
HERMIT'S AGUA INDICA,
The Fluid for Delicate Skins ...Ans. 6.
Both of the above are unparalleled in Effect and in giving Relief.
MADON, SONS & Co.,
23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.
VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.
Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament o TRIMBUCK RAMCHUNDER TELANG, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, Deceased.
ANANDIBAI, Widow of the Deceased, the Executrix named in the Will of the said Deceased ....Petitioner.
ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.
Witness, LITTLETON HOLTOAKE BAYLEY, Esq., Acting Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 16th Day of October, in the of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-four, and in the Fifty-eighth Year of Our Reign.
J. W. ORR,
Registrar.
The Seal of the High Court at Bombay
L. N. BANAJI,
The 10th Day of October, 1894.
Messrs. LITTLE, SMITH, NICHOLSON, and BOWEN,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.
VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of THAKER VUSSONJEE SHAMJEE, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, Deceased.
VELAVAHU and NAIRVAHU, Widows of the said Deceased .....Petitioners.
ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness, Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 14th Day of December, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-four, and in the Fifty-eighth Year of Our Reign.
J. W. ORR,
Registrar.
The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
L. N. BANAJI,
The 14th Day of December, 1894.
Messrs. BHAISHANKER and KANGA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

FORMS of POWER of ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price, 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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LONDON LYRIC COMPANY.
Manager.....SAVILLE SMITH.
25—ARTISTS—25
Everything Bright,
Sparkling, and Finished.
TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, 18TH DECR.,
The Screaming Farcical Comedy,
THE COLONEL,
AND A SELECT VARIETY PROGRAMME.
TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, 19TH.—BETSY.
THURSDAY, 20TH.—TURNED UP.
FRIDAY, 21ST.—DR. BILL.
Prices: Rs. 3, 2 and 1. Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform, Half-price to Second and Back Seats.
Doors Open at 8-30. Commencing 9-15.
Box Office at MITCHELL & Co., Medows Street.
EDWIN FERGUSSON.....Business Manager.

JUST RECEIVED.
PURE SPARKLING
DEVONSHIRE CIDER,
A GENUINE APPLE WINE.
Without doubt the finest Cider ever imported into this country.
Per Doz. Bottles .....Rs. 10 12
„ ½ Bottles..... „ 6 8
PHILLIPS & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

'XMAS CARDS!
'XMAS CARDS!!
In Hundreds of Varieties to Select from.
INDIAN VIEWS CARDS
For Home-sending.
TOY BOOKS! TOY BOOKS!!
BOOKLETS
FOR CHILDREN.
☞ Before purchasing please have an Inspection of these Cards at
MADON, SONS & Co.,
23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.
Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Municipal Pipe Depot, at Bellasis Bridge, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., a lot of empty K. O. boxes with tins, unserviceable lanterns, broken C. L. pillars, founts, burners, &c.

SALE OF THE MATERIALS OF THE TEMPORARY WARD CHOWKY AT NULL BAZAAR.
By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay the Undersigned will sell for removal, by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 p.m., on the premises, the materials of the temporary Ward Chowky at Null Bazaar.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, December 18, 1894.

NOTICES.
BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.
CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.
NOTICE TO INTENDING PASSENGERS.
WITH a view to enable the Railway Company to provide Adequate Accommodation to meet the heavy Passenger Traffic from Bombay by the Mail Trains of Saturday and Sunday, the 22nd and 23rd Instant, intending FIRST and SECOND CLASS PASSENGERS are requested to either Book their Seats beforehand at the Colaba, Church Gate, or Grant Road Stations, or to Notify their intention to Travel to the Traffic Manager, Bombay.
It may be necessary, as in previous years, to run an Additional Express Train on those Days, leaving Colaba 15 Minutes after the Ordinary Mail Train.
I. O'CALLAGHAN,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 14th December, 1894.

SHORTHAND SCHOOL.
ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE, ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.
(ESTABLISHED 1890.)
THE only School with a Principal who is the 1st "Honors" Diplomated Teacher of Shorthand of the N. P. Society of London in Bombay.
DON'T FAIL to Read the Prospectus of this Shorthand School for 1895, now ready, together with Forms of Application, at the College, or at Messrs. NORMAN and Co., Booksellers, Church Gate Street, Bombay. Important new features both to Ladies and Gentlemen. All Applications for the 1895 Session should reach the PRINCIPAL of the Shorthand School before the 3rd January, 1895.

NOTICE.
MISS ALI ABDULLAH, being desirous of shewing what a Horsewoman can do, if fit and well without going into regular training, Undertakes to Ride a thousand miles, in a hundred hours of actual riding, between any two points to be selected by an independent committee, if she can collect subscriptions sufficient to cover her expenses. All contributions for the purpose sent to H. E. ABBOTT, Esq., Office of the "Indian Planters' Gazette," 7, Government Place, Calcutta, will be very thankfully received.

MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY.
SURPLUS STORES
AND
PLANT FOR DISPOSAL.
THE Undersigned is prepared to receive Offers for the purchase of the following Machinery and Plant *amongst others* which are available for Sale to the public at about Half their original value:—

Portable Steam Cranes to lift 3 tons and 5 tons.
Steam Hoist No. 13 to lift 35 cwt.
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Pulsometers, Nos. 6, 7 & 8.
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Crab Winches, double, to lift 3, 5, 6 and 12 tons.
Air Locks fitted with Caps 9" diameter, &c., &c.
Hydraulic Jacks to lift 6, tons.
Improved patent double action Air Pumps with Helmets and Breast Plates, Diving Dresses and Under-Clothing, &c., for Divers, and various other Machinery.

General Stores and Tools of Varied description are also available at very Low prices. Complete List of the articles with prices, and other particulars may be obtained on application to THE GENERAL STOREKEEPER, Rayapuram.
LOUIS S. MOSS,
Agent and Manager.
Madras, 10th July, 1894.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.
A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home and good Library. Special attention paid to the Daughters of Native Gentlemen, and to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P.," Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

A BOON TO MEN
Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local Absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 492, High Holborn, LONDON.

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CLUB WINES.
PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 220 Military Messes and 67 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.
Price List on Application to
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BOMBAY.

HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY.
AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.
LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per doz Rs. a.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	50 0
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice	40 0
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	36 0
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	32 0
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old Pale	28 0

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
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BAZAAR.
FOR SALE.
ONE new English-built CANOE LANDAU, with patent Self-acting Hood, Warner's patent wheels with Rubber Tyres, suitable for one or Pair, by Lewis T. Fulker, of Salisbury.
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One new office SHIGRAM, well finished.
One new four-in-hand DRAG (Brake), suitable for a Pair or a team, neatly finished.
Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS, and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known Makers.
HOUSES furnished with Latest Style neat Furniture.
FURNITURE of the Latest Designs for SALE or HIRE.
A Fresh Consignment of Best Real Mocca Coffee in Bags of 7 lbs. Price, Rs. 7 per Bag.
Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

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(ESTABLISHED 1870.)
Accumulated Capital, in the hands of Government, over 27 Lakhs.
FUNDS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.
OPEN to all Christians, including Government Servants, and including WOMEN.
SUBSCRIPTIONS are received at all Government Treasuries, or in the case of Government Servants can be deducted from Salary Bills.
RATES as LOW as is consistent with perfect safety. NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE after Three Years, payments, provided the Nominee survives the Subscriber.
A regular Monthly Pension secured to mother sister, wife, children, or other near relatives.
For Report and Rules, etc., Apply to—
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PIANOS.
HARRISON & CO.'S
IMPERIAL MODEL.
HEIGHT, 4 ft. 3½ in. WIDTH, 4 ft. 7 in
This Piano is specially suited for India.
PRICE: £25, Net Cash,
Usual shop price, £40.
Burr Walnut, Rosewood or Ebonized, Iron Frame, Full Trichord, Check Action, Three Compartment Top Door, with Burr Mouldings and Marqueterie Panels incised and gilded, Mouldings on Lockboard and Cheeks, Ivory Keys, Brass Pedals, Sconces.
THIS IS THE CHEAPEST & BEST PIANO IN THE TRADE!
HARRISON & CO.,
29, PATERNOSTER SQUARE, E. C.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette,"
And a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE;"
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
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THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.
Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.
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OLDMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.
GLADE AND CO., BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
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DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR,
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Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

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FRIENDS in England should not be Forgotten at any Season of the year, much less at Christmastide.
What more Welcome Present could be thought of than a Hamper of
REALLY CHOICE CIGARS,
SUCH AS THE FAVOURITE
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Orders NOW BOOKED for Delivery to any Part of the United Kingdom, FREE of all Charges to the Recipient.
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CAPITAL..... £3,000,000
Absolute Security Funds now exeed.....£8,453,500
Funds Invested in the best and Safest Securities amount to..... £8,003,265

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Policies covering Risk on Merchandise, Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted on MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.
Coals on the Bunders and Kerosine Oil also covered,

Fire Premium	1875	£ 742,553
„	1885	„ 986,107
„	1887	„ 969,043
„	1892	„ 2,033,053

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NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.
Policies granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on approved Lives. Military Lives in Civil Employ have extra Premium, returned.
Endowment Assurances payable at Fixed periods, on Adults and Children on very favourable terms.
Last Reversionary Bonus 7½ per cent.
The next Distribution of Profits will take place after close of the year 1894.
Reduction to European Rates when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated Life and Annuity Fund now amount to	£ 4,730,358
Total Accumulated Funds	„ 8,003,265
ROWTH of FUNDS—	
1882	£ 4,842,054
1887	„ 5,763,091
1892	„ 8,003,265
Increase of Funds in 10 years	£3,161,211

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Co., Hummum Street.
D. LINDSAY, Resident Secretary,
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UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
[ESTABLISHED 1834.]
ASSURANCES effected for the Whole Term of Life and for Short Periods at Low Rates of Premium.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable on attaining the Age of 45, 50 and 55, or previous, in the event of Death, also Granted.
POLICIES issued in Sterling if preferred, the Premium being payable at the Current Rate of Exchange.
PREMIUM Reduced to European Rates on passing PORT SAID Homewards.
MEDICAL FEES paid by the Society.
CLAIMS PAID immediately on Proof of Death.
For Prospectus and Full Particulars
Apply to—
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Agents and Secretaries,
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SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.
THE ASSURANCE POLICY suited to the present times is a Sun Endowment 15 years, term. It is under the SUN LIFE SYSTEM, and the Bonuses are guaranteed by the OLD SUN OFFICE. This Policy is Unsurpassed, and the Premiums are moderate from the day of entry.
☞ The connections of this Company date from A.D. 1710. Full particulars can be obtained from
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ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
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THE HON'BLE MR. JAVERILAL U. YAJNIK.
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FOR
EUROPEANS AND NATIVES
WITH
Moderate Premiums,
Generous Conditions,
Unquestionable Security,
Immediate Settlement of Claims,
Liberal Surrender Values,
Loans on Policies.
FUNDS EXCEED 90 LAKHS.
CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER 33 LAKHS.
FUNDS remain in India Invested in Government Securities, thus avoiding Loss to the Assured by Exchange.
THE Working Expenses of the ORIENTAL are the Lowest of any Life Assurance Company of the same Age.
Prospectus, Forms, and further Particulars from
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND.,	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs 10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	„ 1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£ 3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs 4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL	M 4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
PARIS, 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON, 52, Threadneedle St., E.C.
CAPITAL Fcs. 75,000,000 (£3,000,000).
BRANCHES:—Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Havre, Nantes, Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, Hongkong, Melbourne, Sydney, San Francisco, Chicago, Tamatave, and Tananarive.
LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Current Accounts are kept and interest allowed at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances above Rs. 5,000.
Deposit Accounts are opened for fix Periods at rates to be obtained on application.
Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.
Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.
P. RENAULT,
Acting Manager.
Bombay, Rampart Row, 18.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND..... £140,000
HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, and Aden.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received on terms to be learned on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).
HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY and RAWALPINDI.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.
CAPITAL CALLED UP .....Rs. 10,00,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES ...Rs. 6,99,635
BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months, 5 per cent.; 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—Terms may be ascertained on application.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.
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LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Approved Security.
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
Every Description of Banking Business Transacted.
Full information and Rules furnished on application.
(By Order of the Board)
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay Office: Esplanade Road.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LD.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,109,875
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... £554,907 10s.
HEAD OFFICE, 65, Old Broad Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
BRANCHES & AGENCIES:

BOMBAY.	GALLE.
CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.
MADRAS.	HONGKONG.
COLOMBO.	SHANGHAI.
KANDY.	

Edinburgh Deposit Agency (129 George Street), Messrs. C. & D. Pearson, C. A., Agents.
Glasgow Deposit Agency (83, Renfield Street), Messrs. Hamilton & Baird, Agents.
The Bank Negotiates and Collects Bills and Grants Drafts Payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank Receives Deposits on the following Terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the Minimum Monthly Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 100,000. Sums over Rs. 100,000 will be received on Terms to be ascertained on Application.
FIXED DEPOSITS,
on which Interest is allowed as under, viz.:—
If fixed for Six Months..... 4 per cent. p. a.
Do. Twelve Months ..... 4½ per cent. „
Do. Two or Three Years ..... 5 per cent. „
Deposits are also received for Shorter Periods, the Rates for which can be ascertained on Application. The Bank will effect the Purchase or Sale of Indian or other Securities, receive Pay, Pension Dividends and Interest Free of Charge if the Moneys are remitted in its own Drafts. The Bank undertakes the safe Custody of Indian Government Paper, Shares in the Capital Stock of Government and other Banks, &c., and receives Interest and Dividends on the same on the following Terms:—
If paid in India.....Commission ¼th per cent
On Delivering up Government Paper or Shares from Safe Custody } „ ¼th „
On Paying Proceeds of Sale of Government Paper or Shares in India } „ ¼th „
R. KENNEDY,
Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 45,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE:
ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
R. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
EWEN CAMERON. } Managers.
G. E. NOBLE. }
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
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BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,50,000.
Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

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A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Including Postage.
Twelve Months..... Rs. 26
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WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Name	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Div'd.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,306½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,250
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,135
Commercial & Ld. Mge	5,000	100	100	10 p.c.	165
	2,000	100	75		120
	3,000	100	10		60
			50		100
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	60d
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	29
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	250
MISCELLANEOUS.					
				Yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	10	260
				7½	
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	45,000	100	100	10	122
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,250
Do. New Issue	500	375	225	75	1,330
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	3	70
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	63½
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	50	1,550
Deccan Ice Co. in Liquidation	1,170	100	100	Nil	5nl
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	20	287½
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co. Ld	2,800	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	300
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	150
Kamp & Co	4,000	200	175	21	322
Karrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	180
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co	3,500	100	100	Nil	10n
Marks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	10	129
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200		60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	175
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	7	98
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	470
Princess of Wales Fire In	250	8,000	1,000	No dvd.	2,350
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	2	60
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	25	60	1,007½
Thacker & Co	1,500	100	100	Nil	90
Telephone Co	9,200	25	160	1	25½

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	30	645
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	43
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Belary)	871	500	all	9 per ct.	335
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	20	730
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	20	395
Bombay National Mrntg. Co, Ld	500	1,000	1,000		#150
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	225
Central India	1,000	500	500	60	1,475
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	505
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	25	870
Coimbatore S and W	1,000	100	100		110
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	615
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700		20	622½
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	25	550
David Mill	1,400	500	500	15	405
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	300
Empress	2,100	500	500	25	505
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	400
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	45	725
Hinguphat Mills	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	575
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	35	1,030
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	15	400
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,305
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	565
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	565
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	7½	160
Jawraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	995
Jubilee Mills Ld	600	1,000	1,000	20	200
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	Nil	630
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	825
Khatao Makunjee	11,000	1,000	1,000	40	765
Leopold	3,500	100	103	16	174
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	15	750
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	32	985
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2,350
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	325
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct	153½
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	50	1,830
Masagon	5,000	250	250	Nil	155
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	60	2,010
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100		
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	95
New Great Eastern	1,100	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	480
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Nil	485
Presidency Mills Co (Ld)	743	1,000	1,000	40	1,340
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	700
Ripon Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	1,000
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	50	1,385xd
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000		1,525
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	35	700
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	165
Southern Mahratta	1,219	250	250	10	390
Sun Mills, L	1,200	250	250	12½	210
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	225
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	15	620
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	50	550
Venishunker Lakhmishunker C Mill Co, Ld	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	87½
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	40	705
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000		200
Union Mills Ld	900	1,000	1,000		500

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,375
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	90	1,065
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil	235
Bhowanigger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	1550	250	250	45	315
Bombay Cotton Brand's Oswn-pore Press	1,000	125	125	15	137½
Co., Ld	500	200	200	14	125
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	12	185
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	320
East India	350	1,000	1,000	125	1,250
English Press and Manfg	400	200		20	102½
Fort	150	8,000	500	80	1,175
French	320	500	500	25	405
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	420
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	12	115
Khangaum	340	450	450	30	400xd
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	200	200	all	15 pr. ct.	247½
Mahadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	52	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	95
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Nil	330
Mummar M	1,000	250	all	15	215xd
New Beran	1,200	500	500	25	512½
New Indian	4,000	125	125	11½	125
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	440
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,100
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	530
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	55
Surat City Press Co., Ld	375	200	all	16	200
Vakart		1,000	100	90	1,165

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				guar.	
G. I. P. Consolidated Stock		£100	all	5 p. c.	246
B.B. & C. I. R.		£ 18		do.	

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English sold	Rs.	29-6-6
Gold Leaf	"	35-10 Nominal.
Pekin Bar Gold, old	"	25-2 ...
Do. do. new	"	25-5 ...
Australia bar Gold	"	25-11
ombay bar Gold	"	25-10
Sovereigns	"	15-6-3
Do. Dragons	"	15-4-6
Silver ?	"	92-12
Do. 17½	"	92-14
Carolas	"	226-0
Mexican	"	195-0
Five Franc Pieces	"	300-0

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Chamber of Commerce, Election of Deputy Chairman, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.
The Adjourned Special Meeting of the Medical Profession, Grant Medical College, 4-30 p.m.
Professor Howard's Lectures on the "Art of Reckoning," Tent, Bori Bunder, 4-30 and 8 p.m.
Prize-Distribution, Cathedral High School, H. E. the Governor presiding, Town Hall, 5 p.m.
The London Lyric Company, Tivoli Theatre, 9 p.m.
Naval and Military Tournament (Second Day), the Oval, 9-30 p.m.
University Examination Results declared.
Port Trustees' Inspection of the Harbour and Light-houses.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Warora, Caspian, and Satranjee and the transport Dilwara entered the dock on Sunday, and the steamer Mikado yesterday; the steamer Bozwada left it on Sunday, and the steamer Akbar and the transport Dilwara yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Pachumba entered the dock on Saturday, and the steamer Mecca on Sunday; the steamers Clitus and Dwarka left it yesterday.

POLO.—The ground is reserved for practice to-morrow, at 4-45 p. m.

BAND.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will not play at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening.

THE GOVERNOR'S LEVEE.—Mr. E. S. Luard was unavoidably prevented from attending H. E. the Governor's levee, on the 13th instant.

Y. M. C. A.—Mr. J. Morris, C.E., will deliver a Gospel address on "Assurance" to-night, at 8-30, in the lecture hall of the Grant Road Branch. The meeting is open to all, including ladies.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—Jaswat Singji, a Jagirdar of Limdee, Kathiawar, accompanied by fifteen followers, arrived in Bombay, on Sunday, and is staying at Walkeshwar Road, in the bungalow of Mr. Dharamsey Narayen.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA SKY RACES.—The stewards yesterday considered the objection lodged against "The Shrew" in the "Selling Race," on Saturday last, and after taking evidence confirmed the decision of the judges, which gave "The Shrew" second place.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the Poona Volunteer Rifle Corps will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening, at 5-30 o'clock:—

March	British Heroes.
Overture	Bandition Streiche.
Waltz	Orientale.
Quadrille	Le Palaise de L'Industrie.
Selection	The Siege of Rochel e.
Polka	My Queen of Hearts.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PICK-POCKET IN A TRAM CAR.—On Saturday, Haji Oomer Tyab, a Mahomedan dyer, residing at Rungaree Mohalla, Pydhownee, got in a tram-car to go to Grant Road, and while he was driving along Falkland Road, a fellow-passenger, named Moorad Peerbux, aged thirty-four years, picked his pocket of a purse, containing currency notes and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 176-6. Moorad was immediately arrested, and handed over to the custody of the police.

THEFTS OF CURRENCY NOTES.—Mr. Phillip Halford, assistant fireman engineer, in the P. and O. workshops, residing in the company's premises, in the dockyard, at Mazagon, has reported to the police that, on Saturday evening, at 8 o'clock, on going to his iron safe, he found, to his unpleasant surprise some papers upset, and Rs. 600 in currency notes stolen. The complainant states that he last saw the notes intact in the safe on the 8th instant, and that the duplicate key of the safe was kept in a drawer of a table alongside the safe. This drawer was, on Saturday afternoon, found open, and the safe key in it, but taken from the back of the drawer to the front of it.

MEETING OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY SENATE.

At the adjourned meeting of the Bombay University Senate, held yesterday afternoon, in the Sir Cowasjee Jehangier Hall of the University, Dr. R. G. Bhandarker presided, and the following business was disposed of:—

PRICE OF GOLD AND UNIVERSITY MEDALS.

In the absence of the Hon. Mr. E. T. Candy, who had given notice to propose, as recommended by the Syndicate, certain alterations to be made in the regulations provided for the awarding of gold medals, in view of the price of gold going much higher since the medals were founded, Principal Hathornthwaite moved the proposition. He said that price of silver had gone down considerably, and the original fund for medals did not permit of a gold medal and a prize of books being given. It was not necessary to change the die of the medals which must either be made smaller or the prize of books omitted. The latter course was considered a better one, and in conformity with the desire of the donor the medal would be given.

The Hon. Mr. Rahimtulla Mahomed Sayani seconded the motion which was agreed to.

PUBLISHING A PRIZE ESSAY.

In pursuance of a notice of motion given by him Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna moved in respect of the Sujna Goculji Zala Vedant Prize that whenever and so far as the funds available would permit, the essay, translation, or edition, should be printed and published and copies of the work distributed to the leading universities, colleges, and libraries of India, Europe and America.

PHYSICS FOR THE B.A. EXAMINATION.

On the motion of Father F. Dreckmann the new course in Physics for the B. A. Examination as formulated by the Syndicate was defined in detail.

AN OUT-OF-PRINT TEXT-BOOK.

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Justice M. J. Ranade it was resolved to prescribe Mr. Fawcett's Political Economy for Beginners and Jevan's Primer of Political Economy for the University School Final Examination, in place of Roger's manual of Political Economy, which is out of print.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY AND FOREIGN UNDER-GRADUATES.

The Hon. Mr. Sayani moved in accordance with a notice of motion that the regulation 27 in Arts be so far revised as to enable under-graduates of recognised universities, to be admitted to the B. A. Examination.

Dr. Bhalchandra seconded the proposition.

Mr. Starling was opposed to such privilege being given, because he feared that control of their University on education would to a certain extent be lessened.

Dr. Peterson was not in favour of the change. He was of opinion that they should stop where they were, for on the principle of extension the same privilege would be extended to the M. A. Examination as well.

Mr. Sayani having replied the proposition on a division was carried by a majority.

A QUESTION OF MUTUAL COURTESY.

The Hon. Mr. Sayani moved certain alterations in the regulations for the Degree of LL. B. in order to admit Bachelors of Arts and Bachelors of Science of recognized Universities to the Degree.

Principal Hathornthwaite seconded the motion remarking that all the other Indian Universities had extended similar privileges to students of the Bombay University, and it was due to them on the principle of mutual courtesy to return the compliment.

Mr. Starling was against such a privilege being given.

Dr. Peterson moved an amendment to the effect that the subject might be referred to the Faculty of Law.

On a division the amendment was negatived, and the necessary changes proposed by Mr. Sayani were then passed.

THE LL. B. EXAMINATION.

It was resolved on the motion of Mr. Sayani to make certain alterations in Regulation 12 in Law with a view to allow students to keep terms for the second LL. B. Examination before passing the first LL. B. Examination.

The Senate then adjourned to 14th January next.

I. M. RAILWAY.

(Week ending 8th Dec. 1894.)

Description.	1894.	1893.	Inc. for the week	Dec. for the week	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	31,135	33,055	80	...	...	57,766
Goods	75,783	72,727	3,036	..	4,85,605	...
Other earnings	3,874	6,837	..	3,963	...	19,688
Total for week	1,11,772	1,12,619	..	847	...	...
Aggregate	22,51,277	18,39,128	...	...	4,12,151	...

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE JARDINE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

A "SPECIAL VERDICT" IN A CASE OF OUTRAGE.

IMPERATRIX VS. MADHAVRAO GANPATRAO.

THE accused in this case appealed from a decision of the Hon. Mr. W. H. Crowe, Sessions Judge of Poona, who convicted him of an outrage against a girl named Suckoo, aged 16 years, and sentenced him to three years' rigorous imprisonment. Mr. Macpherson with Mr. Chandawarker, appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

It appeared that the girl went, on the evening of the 12th October last, to fetch her mare from the field, where she was left to graze during the day. On her way home she saw the accused and his companion; as well as two women who had collected fuel and who asked her to assist them in lifting up the bundles Suckoo replied that she would do so after bringing down her mare. She went to the place where the mare was, followed by the accused and his companion. The latter asked her the reason of her being there, and on her replying that she was going to take her mare home, they had a short consultation, and the accused's companion coming up from behind, seized her by the arms. She was carried to a nullah, and when she raised an outcry, the two men threatened that, if she did not keep quiet, they would kill her. The outrage was then committed. Subsequently on seeing some women approach, the two offenders ran away. On Suckoo going home, she reported the circustances to Nana, a ramosee, who made a report to the police. The jury acquitted the accused's companion, and he was discharged. They found the accused guilty, and to have committed the offence "with consent;" and the Sessions Judge sentenced him to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jardine, in delivering the decision of the court, said: The prisoner Madhavrao was on trial for rape. The jury having retired to consider their verdict returned to court and announced through their foreman that the prisoner "did the act with consent." This is what is called a special verdict: it is at the option of the jury to return a verdict in that form, Q. E. vs. Dada Ana, I. L. R. 15, Bom. 465. There is no real ambiguity about it as the question whether the consent was induced by fear or fraud seems not to have come in: and the Sessions Judge might have, and according to the rulings of the High Court at Calcutta, Queen vs. Joy Kisto Gossamy 7, W. R. 22: The Government of Bengal vs. Mataddi, and another, 5, I. L. R., Cal., 871; Empress vs. Dhunum Kazee and another, 9, I. L. R. 53, was bound under Section 302 at the Code of Criminal Procedure to record the verdict, and apply the law thereto. As said by Vaughan C. J. in Bushell's case 6, Howell's State Trials, 899, Vaughan's R. 135 "In special verdicts the jury inform the naked fact, and the Court deliver the law." The question whether, when the complainant, an adult woman, had consented to the act, the offence of rape within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code had been committed was a question of law which it was the duty of the Session's Judge to decide under Section 298 of the Procedure Code; and not one for the jury. See Plowden's R. 114 that the function of the Judge is not merged in the Jury. The learned Judge, for some reason, not apparent on the record, then required the jury to say whether Madhavrao was guilty or not guilty. It does not appear that he required them to re-consider their first verdict, as has been held to be a legal course in England. Reg. v. Meany 9, Cox 231, or that he gave them any fresh directions or explained to them that a finding that the woman consented was tantamount to acquittal. The jury again retired and brought in a verdict of guilty with a recommendation to mercy, whereupon the Sessions Judge convicted and sentenced the prisoner. There are no express words on the record, nor anything except the formal verdict implying that the jury had changed their mind, nor any suggestion that the consent being induced by fear or fraud, the special verdict was incomplete. We are of opinion under these circumstances, and especially the absence of any fresh directions to the jury that the second verdict cannot be allowed to stand. The statements made by the woman to the magistrate have in two important particulars been abandoned by her as a witness at the trial: and we are not disposed to infer on the evidence that the first verdict of the jury was wrong. The Government pleader does not press for a new trial. The Court therefore acquits and discharges the prisoner.

A NAGOBA PROCESSION IN POONA STREETS.

IMPERATRIX VS. MAROOTI VITHAL LOKHANDE AND SIX OTHERS.

THIS was a reference by Mr. G. Jacob, Sessions Judge of Poona, recommending that the convictions and sentences passed by the magistrate be quashed, and a re-trial ordered. The ground for the recommendation was that a double conviction was illegal, that the magistrate's decision as to the offense under Section 61 F. was not an adequate decision upon the facts necessary to constitute the offence; and that his decision under Section 65 B. was passed without allowing the accused an opportunity to meet the charge. The first-mentioned offence was that of causing obstruction in a street by allowing a cart to stand therein longer than necessary; and the second that of disobeying the orders of a police officer in the discharge of his duty. The seven accused were, on the 27th August last, convicted by Mr. A. H. Plunkett, City Magistrate of Poona, and were fined Rs. 25 each for each offence, or in default to suffer a fortnight's simple imprisonment for each offience. The fines had been paid.

It appeared that the accused and others were conducting a Nagoba procession through the streets, preceded by a cart in which music was being played. When they approached a certain musjid, the police ordered the music to be stopped in accordance with a notification issued by the Superintendent of Police, under section 48 B of Bombay Act IV. of 1890. The musicians stopped playing under protest and turned back the cart, in which the Nagoba was being carried. The cart was then stopped; the bullocks were taken out and sent away with the driver (the seventh accused); the other accused commenced to undo the fastenings of the Nagoba with a view to removing it from the cart. The Superintendent of Police, who was in the neighbourhood, was then summoned to the spot. He insisted that his orders must be obeyed. When another attempt was made to unfasten the Nagoba, he had the accused Nos. 1 to 6 arrested, and ordered the cart to be taken back. After some delay, the bullocks were brought back, and the cart was removed.

Their Lordships, on a consideration of the records and proceedings, declined to interfere with the conviction and sentences.

LIFE ASSURANCE IN INDIA.

THE Indian Life Assurance Company (Limited) circulates its new scheme with our issue of to-day. The company offer to Europeans and Natives in India the rates prevailing for Europeans in Europe. The scheme differs in rate from the ordinary system inasmuch that, if a policyholder lived to the age of 63 years, his heirs would receive Rs. 15,000, besides profits, while under the ordinary system he could not expect to receive more than Rs. 10,000 by paying the same rate. The company is worked on very economical principle by expending only 10 per cent. from the premiums received for working expenses and crediting the Life Fund with 90 per cent. The company allows free paid policies under all tables, and offers 70 per cent. as surrender value, which is not offered by any other company. Moreover, loans are granted to the policyholders to the value of 60 per cent., at 6 per cent., which must be a boon to policyholders under the endowment system, to enable them to complete the covenanted period if they find themselves under adverse circumstances. Add to this the abolition of the system with and without profit, and, making all policyholders participators in the profits, the company may make to the extent of 90 per cent., while the shareholders will only get 10 per cent. for the quarter of their capital. The Bombay board of directors consists of Dr. J. Gerson da Cunha, chairman, Dr. L. J. Pinto, Mr. Louis de Souza, pleader, and other influential members of the Portuguese community.

WEDDING AT KARWAR.

A LOCAL correspondent writes:—Karwar was *en fete* on Friday, the 14th instant, when Miss Maud Westbrook, one of the four lovely daughters of Capt. Westbrook, was married to Mr. Robert Mactier, the popular District Superintendent of Police, at Ahmedabad. The Church, thanks to Mrs. Moscardi and her fair helpers, was most tastefully decorated. The Rev. Mr. Bailey, the Chaplain of Dharwar, came down to perform the marriage ceremony and guests came from far off Meliapuram and Bangalore, to do honour to the beauteous bride. The latter looked lovely in her white silk costume and her three handsome sisters looked charming as bridesmaids, and were most becomingly dressed in costumes of nun's veiling with white straw hats trimmed with white flowers. Capt. and Mrs. Westbrook received the station in their hospitable house after the wedding and the best man Mr. Mactier, of the Dorset Regiment, brother of the bridegroom took some photographs of the wedding party. The presents were both numerous and costly, as the happy pair are very popular. This was shown by the number of congratulatory telegrams received during the day from absent friends. In the afternoon the bride and bridegroom, amidst showers of rice and hearty cheers started for Kudri, *en route* to Mahableshwar.

S. M. RAILWAY, VOLUNTEER RIFLE MEETING.

THE Sixth Annual Regimental Rifle Meeting of the Southern Mahratta Railway Volunteer Corps took place at Hubli, Dharwar, Poona, Bellary and Arsikere on the 25th, 26th, 27th, 29th and 30th October, and was the most successful meeting since the formation of the Corps. The entries were almost double that of previous years, and the shooting on the whole very good, considering that a strong gusty wind prevailed during the whole of the meeting. Captain Wright has gained the much coveted distinction of being champion for the year. Appended are the list of prize winners:—

MATCH I.—The Commandant's Prize: Presented by Lieut.-Colonel C. P. Whitcombe. Individual firing at 600 and 800 yards: 7 shots each distance.

	600 yds.	800 yds.	Total.	Prize Rs.
Cr Sergt S Pigott, B Co	20	19	39	50
Vol J Ferguson, D Co	20	19	39	30
Vol C Fernandez, C Co	22	17	39	20

Number of Entries 81.

MATCH II.—The Hubli Stakes. Individual firing at 700 and 800 yards: 7 shots each distance.

	700 yds.	800 yds.	Total.	Prize Rs.
Lce Corpl J Lopez, B Co	19	22	41	30
Vol C Fernandez, C Co	19	22	41	25
Vol P 1st D'Sena, C Co	23	17	40	21
Corpl E Wylde, B Co	19	20	39	18
Capt W B Wright, A Co	20	19	39	...a
Corpl C Mullenex, C Co	21	18	39	15
Cr Sergt T H Abraham, A Co	25	14	39	12
Sergt J Durham, B Co	24	13	37	...a
Vol J S Walsh, D Co	19	17	36	10
Vol J Clegg, C Co	17	17	34	10

a Debarred Rule 16.
Number of Entries 94.

MATCH III.—The Dharwar Plate. Individual firing at 300 and 500 yards: 7 shots each distance.

	300 yds.	500 yds.	Total.	Prize Rs.
Capt W B Wright, A Co	17	24	41	30
Corpl J Curtis, E Co	21	20	41	25
Lce Corpl J A Neeves, H Co	18	22	40	20
Sergt R H Sweeney, D Co	19	21	40	18
Cr Sergt S Pigott, B Co	19	20	39	...a
Sergt J Durham, B Co	22	17	39	15
Cr Sergt T H Abraham, A Co	17	21	38	12
Lce Corpl J Lopez, B Co	13	24	37	10
Vol W Lennon, G Co	20	17	37	10

a Debarred Rule 16.
Number of Entries 129.

MATCH IV.—The Poona Stakes. Individual firing at 200 and 600 yards, 7 shots at each distance.

	200 yds.	600 yds.	Total.	Prize Rs.
Sergt J Durham, B Co	21	23	44	30
Corpl J Curtis, E Co	22	21	43	25
Capt F D Topham, E Co	17	23	40	20
Sergt T W Davis, A Co	21	19	40	18
Vol Mason, A Co	18	21	39	15
Vol W H Edwards, A Co	20	19	39	12
Sergt M Pereira, B Co	19	19	38	10
Vol R Whilpdaloe, H Co	20	18	38	10

Number of Entries 132.

MATCH V.—The Bellary Plate. Individual firing at 300 and 700 yards: 7 shots at each distance.

	300 yds.	700 yds.	Total.	Prize Rs.
*Capt W B Wright, A Co	19	25	44	30
†Sergt T W Davis, A Co	19	23	42	25
Cr Sergt S Pigott, B Co	18	22	40	20
Corpl E Wylde, B Co	21	19	40	18
Corpl J Curtis, E Co	18	21	39	...
Vol A D'Mellow, B Co	16	22	38	15
Vol B S Damels, D Co	17	21	38	12
Bugler S E Stevens, H Co	18	20	38	10
Corpl R H Sanderson, C Co	18	20	38	10

Number of Entries 116.
* 2nd prize. † 1st prize.

MATCH VI.—The Corps Championship. A cup value Rs, 100, presented by Colonel J. G. Lindsay, R.E.

	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	Total.	Prize
Capt W B Wright, A Co	38	39	41	33	44	195	100
Sergt J Durham, B Co	34	37	39	44	38	192	30
Cr Sergt S Pigott, B Co	39	36	39	37	40	191	20

MATCH VII.—Special Prizes. A prize of Rs. 5 will be given for the highest score made at each separate distance in matches 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 taken together.

	Distance. yds.	Points.	Prize. Rs.
Corpl J Curtis, E Co	200 yds	22	5
Vol A Gonsalves, D Co	300 ,,	22	5
Lce Corpl J Lopez, B Co	500 ,,	24	5
Cr Sergt S Pigott, B Co	600 ,,	23	5
Capt W B Wright, A Co	700 ,,	25	5
Lce Corpl J Lopez, B Co	800 ,,	22	5

MATCH VIII.—Volley Firing. Any Section of seven N.-C. Officers and Volunteers from one Company, commanded by a Sergeant of the Company to which they belong, there being not more than two N.-C. Officers in the firing party of any one team: 10 volleys at 500 yards at a target 6 feet by [redacted]

	Hits	
D Co	[redacted]	Section Commander.
B Co 1st team	[redacted]	Color Sergt Greengrass.
A Co 2nd team	21	Color Sergt Abraham.

Entries 7 Teams.

MATCH IX.—The Sergeant Instructors' Prize. Presented by the Officers of the Corps: 7 shots at 300 and 500 yards respectively. The Winner of the 1st Prize of previous year to be handicapped 3 points at each distance.

	300 yds.	500 yds.	Added.	Total.	Prize Rs.
Sergt Instr T Scholes	21	25	6	55	30
Sergt Instr W Flowers	18	17	6	41	20
Sergt Instr A Simmons	21	11	6	38	10

Entries 4.

MATCH X.—The Auditor's Prizes. Value Rs. 50. Presented by J. Partridge, Esq., for N.-C. Officers and Volunteers. Rapid individual firing, 7 shots. Distance 200 yards. Target 3rd class. Position standing. Time allowed 70 seconds, loading from the pouch.

	Points.	Prize. Rs.
Vol J Menzes, A Co	19	25
Vol C Perry, F Co	18	12-8a
Vol J D'Cruz, D Co	18	12-8a

Ties.
Number of Entries 112.

MATCH XI.—Company Teams Competition. To be fired for by teams consisting of eight members of each Company selected by the Officers Commanding Companies: 7 shots. Individual firing at 300 and 500 yards. A silver medal and Rs. 15 for each member of the winning team and Rs. 10 for the highest aggregate individual score.

Company	Points
B	293
A	286
C	280
D	257

Vol A Wood, Highest Score in the match, 44 points, Rs. 10.
Number of Entries, 4 Companies.

MATCH XII.—The Recruits Match. Open to recruits of 1893-94 only. Individual firing at 200 yards: 7 shots.

	Points.	Prize. Rs.
Vol A Soaris, C Co	16	20
Vol N M D'Souza, C Co	15	15
Vol E L D'Souza, B Co	15	10

Number of Entries 14.

MATCH XIII.—Government Examiner's Prize.—Distance 120 yards, Position Standing. No. of Shots 10. Targets Vanishing.

	Points.	Prize. Rs.
Vol T Mason, A Co	15	25
Vol A D'Mellow, B Co	14	15
Corpl G E Jukes, A Co	12	10

Number of Entries 54.

MATCH XIV.—Consolation Stakes. Value Rs. 270. Individual firing at 200 yards,: 7 shots.

	Points.	Prize. :
Cr Sergt J J Atkinson, E Co	20	10
Vol J Gedion, B Co	19	10
Vol J Sherriff, H Co	19	10
Vol C Maskell, C Co	18	10*
Corpl C Clarke, H Co	18	10
Vol R C Lobo, B Co	17	9
Vol J F Rodrigues, C Co	17	9
Vol F G D'Souza, F Co	17	9
Vol M D

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC VISITING the NAVAL and MILITARY TOURNAMENT, on the 17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th instant, are informed as below :—

1. Persons holding 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class Tickets may enter the Temporary Enclosure from either Mayo Road or Queen's Road.

2. All Carriages must approach the Oval from the North and no Carriages will be permitted to proceed in the direction of the Oval by any other Route.

3. The undermentioned Roads will be CLOSED to Vehicular Traffic from 8 P.M :—

Queen's Road (South of Band stand).
Co-operage Road.
Bandstand Road.
Hope Street.
Fuller Road.
University Road.
Eldon Road.

4. Carriages after setting down at the entrances of the enclosure on the Mayo Road will be passed out by Fuller Road, on to the Esplanade Road, and parked along Rampart Row. Those setting down at the Queen's Road entrances will be parked at the Bandstand, and on the Queen's Road, South of Bandstand, and along to the Wodehouse Road in the direction of Colaba.

5. On the conclusion of each Night's Tournament, Carriages, after picking up at their respective entrances, must proceed North, and will not be allowed to turn round and drive in the direction of the Bandstand.

6. To facilitate Departure gentlemen are advised to bring an Extra servant for the purpose of calling their Carriages when wanted.

7. During each Night's Tournament there will be frequent discharges of Artillery. Owners of nervous horses are therefore advised to send their Carriages to a considerable distance from the Oval and Parking Grounds.

R. H. VINCENT,
Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office, Bombay, 14th December, 1894.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage ; English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 17.

A TELEGRAM through Reuter to hand since those noticed in our report under Saturday evening's date gives the usual weekly Cotton statistics, enabling us to annex our comparative statement of the movement of that staple ; and states the Cotton in sight in New York on Friday to have been 5,880,000 bales, compared with 4,949,000 bales, visible at the close of the previous week. It also quotes Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed at 31½s. per 416 lbs., shipment this or next month to Havre, tone of the market quiet but steady.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Week's receipts	342,000	297,000	208,000
" exports to U. Kingdom	110,000	154,000	73,000
" " Continent	133,000	103,000	61,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	4,371,000	3,561,000	3,183,000
" exports to U. K. do.	1,324,000	1,289,000	1,222,000
" " to Continent do.	1,497,000	1,03 ,000	818,000
" Stock in the Ports	1,220,000	1,166,000	1,093,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 14th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Total supply of all kinds	4,340,000	4,221,887	4,175,700
" " Surats	131,000	157,040	148,940

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Stock in Liverpool	993,000	1,121,720	1,460,090
" London	9,000	8,000	5,000
American Afloat	310,000	360,000	210,000
East Indian "	10,000	10,000	6,000
Total	1,322,000	1,499,720	1,681,090
Price of Mid.-Americans	3 3-32d.	4 5-16d.	5d.
" Good Dhollera	2 5-8d.	3 11-16d.	4 5-16d.
Difference	15-32d.	½d.	15-16d.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Dec.	Rs.	559,955
" " Branches	Dec.	"	394,205
Other Deposits	Dec.	"	3,795,898
Government Securities	Dec.	"	624,750
Other Authorized "	Dec.	"	1,609
Loans	Dec.	"	145,272
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Inc.	"	1,069,974
Balances with other Banks	Inc.	"	69,340
Cash	Dec.	"	47,97,002

The reduction of close upon 48 lakhs, at 390½ lakhs, in the Presidency Bank's Cash Balance at the close of last week, as shown by the Statement of Affairs issued to-day, was bought about by an increase to nearly that extent in the requirements of trade, a much more considerable diminution in Private Deposits, and a materially larger increase in Bills Discounted than in the previous week being disclosed by the Return under notice ; while in Loans, on the other hand, there had been a small decrease. Instead of the large addition to Public Deposits which, in the week preceding, went to augment the Cash Balance, a diminution at the Bank's head office and branches, aggregating some 9½ lakhs, was disclosed, but was partly met by the realization of Government Securities held by the Bank.

COTTON has been steady to-day, with a moderate business passing, the total transactions summing up 2,950 bales on the basis of previous rates. Of these Exporters are credited with 1,650 bales, say, contracts for 500 Fine new Bhownugger, for May delivery, at Rs. 172 ; and in ready new Cotton, 500 Julgaum, at Rs. 153 ; 300 Khangaum, at Rs. 170 ; and 100 Akola, at Rs. 170 ; and 100 old Compta, at Rs. 155½ ; while the Mills took 1,300 bales, consisting of 200 ready new Pachora, at Rs. 147 ; 100 each of Khandwa, at Rs. 160 ; Jalgaum, at Rs. 153; and 50 each of Khangaum, at Rs. 170 ; and Bengal, at Rs. 152 ; and, in old stuff, 500 Chalisgaum, at Rs. 122-7 ; and 100 each of Wadwan, at Rs. 163 ; and Nugger, at Rs. 148 per candy.

The official telegram from the districts received this morning, report fair rain at Agra, Delhi, and Beawar, in the [illegible] circle, nearly three inches having been registered at Delhi since last Tuesday morning. To-day however it had become bright again with no sign of further rain in all the districts except Beawar, where it was still steady. There had been no more rain in any other part of the Cotton area, though in some districts of the Oomrawuttee circle, and at Viramgaum and Dhollera, in the Dhollera circle, the weather was cloudy and unseasonable. At Broach the plants were flourishing, and continued to show more improvement.

WHEAT has been steady in tone to-day at previous quotations for all descriptions as undernoted ; but the volume of business passing has remained small.

White Peasy, 91 per cent.	Rs.	3	15	0 per cwt.
Do. 85 "	"	3	13	0 "
No. 1 Club Delhi	"	3	14	0 "
Red Delhi	"	3	6	0 "
Hard Yellow	"	3	11	0 "
Red Ahmedabad	"	3	7	0 "
Hard Red	"	3	5	0 "

SEEDS have been taken by exporters to a moderate extent to-day, the feeling having been steady, and prices unchanged as follows :—

Linseed	Rs. 8-0-0 to Rs. 8-2-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat.	" 6-8-0 to " 6-10-0	"
do. do. Cawnpore.	" 5-14-0 to " 6-6-0	"
do. Red do.	" 5-14-0 to " 6-3-0	"
Gingelly, White	" 42-0-0	per candy.
do. Mixed	" 40-0-0	" "

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows :—

Cotton	3,599	bales.
Wheat	12,455	cwts.
Linseed	3,088	"
Rapeseed	6,229	"
Gingelly	17,559	"
Groundnuts	1,433	"
Castorseed	851	"
Rice	15,119	"

FREIGHTS are steady ; but the demand for tonnage does not improve. Business has been done for immediate shipment to Havre at 16s. ; for early January shipment to Marseilles, at 15s. 6d. ; and for Liverpool, in the same position, at 16s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened with a weak feeling at 1s. 0 29-32d., for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 0 15-16d. for Demand, and at 1s. 0 15-16d., for Telegraphic, for February transfer, and remained thereat all day without enquiry. Three months' sight Credits opened at 1s. 1 1-32d., and receded to 1s. 1d., at which a little business was reported, the market closing quiet as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 0 29-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 0 29-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 0 15-16d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 1d.	"
Francs do.	1·36¾.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at Saturday's closing rates of 103¾ for Cash, and 103½ for next month's settlement ; but declined therefrom to 103 9-16 and 102 3-8 in the two positions, respectively, selling, however, before the close and leaving off at 103 5-8 for Money, and 103 7-16 for Account.

SHARES have been very quiet, and the only changes in our list this evening are an advance of Rs. 20 in Manockji Petit Mill shares ; of Rs. 10 in Alliance ; and of Rs. 5 in Luckmidas ; a decline of Rs. 5 in Prince of Wales Press ; and of Rs. 24 in Treacher and Co.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending December 15, compared with the Statement of December 8, 1894 :—

LIABILITIES.	Dec. 8. Rs.	Dec. 15. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	47,00,000	47,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	58,51,793	52,91,838
Do. do. at Branches	43,78,647	44,84,442
Other Deposits	5,43,40,692	5,10,41,804
Post Bills	5,356	4,320
Cash Credits, undrawn	30,81,748	31,10,673
Rs.	8,33,58,236	7,86,36,077
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	98,03,386	97,58,636
Other authorised Securities	29,57,018	29,55,439
Credits, on Govt. and other authorised securities	51,20,595	52,32,743
Loans do. do. do.	63,60,341	62,15,039
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,40,66,572	1,51,38,546
Dead Stock	3,35,332	3,35,332
Stamps and Stationery	26,839	27,427
Bullion	...	...
Balance with other Banks	3,07,838	3,77,193
Cash	4,43,25,065	3,90,25,087
Rs.	8,33,58,236	7,86,36,077

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.)

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

SHROFF—December 17, at Tod Lane, near Nana Shankerseth Temple, the wife of Manekji Jeejibhoy Shroff, of a son.

KARWAR.

MARRIAGE.

MACTIER—WESTBROOK—December 14, at Karwar, Robert, second son of R. F. MacTier, Esq., late I.C.S., to Maud, youngest daughter of Richard Cecil Westbrook, Esq., of Karwar.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

CHEVIS—Nov 24, at Andover, Hants, the wife of W Chevis, I C S, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

COX—DICK—Nov 20, at All Saint's, Upper Norwood, George Lionel, eldest son of Col G W Cox, Madras Army, to Edith Margaret, eldest daughter of George Abercrombie Dick, Esq, of Ouvah Kellie, Ceylon.

DAVIES—DONALDSON—Nov 22, at St Michael's, Edinburgh, J Sanders Davies, Surgeon, of Ryton-on-Tyne, son of the late Capt L Byron J Davies, Bengal Staff Corps, to Jeanie Duncan, daughter of the late William Donaldson, Esq, Merchant, Edinburgh.

SMETHAM—COATES—Nov 21, at the Wesleyan Church, Green-lanes, N, Edwin Richard Smetham, of Pall Hill, Bombay, youngest son of the late James Smetham, Esq, of Stoke Newington, to Ethel Mary Coates, only daughter of James Calvert Coates, Esq, C C, of Highbury, N.

DEATHS.

ARMSTRONG—Nov 27, at Southsea, Major-Gen Charles Armstrong, late Bengal Staff Corps, son of the late James Armstrong, Bengal Civil Service.

BIRD—Nov 25, at Ealing, Gerald Thornton Bird, youngest son of the late George Bird, Esq, Madras Civil Service (Retired).

BOND—Nov 23, at Bittern, Southampton. Mary Alice Blanche, widow of Lieut-Col Charles F Bond, 105th Madras Light Infantry, aged 44.

HARRISON—Nov 26, at Thornley, South Norwood-hill, Lilian Young, wife of the late Edward Francis Harrison, Esq, C S I, aged 55.

HEYLAND—Nov 22, at Greenock, N B, Alexander Charles Heyland, late Bengal Civil Service, aged 82.

NICOLAY—Nov 24, at 93, Blenheim-crescent, Notting-hill, Clara, widow of Lt-Col Frederick Lewis Nicolay, H E I C S, and daughter of the late Gen John Briggs, of Burgess-hill, Sussex, aged 79.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1894.

IF the Bill brought in at the meeting of the Viceroy's Council yesterday to amend the Tariff Act passed last March, by the inclusion of cotton goods, proves one thing more than another it is that public opinion is not altogether a minus quantity in Indian legislation ; that when all classes in this Empire speak with one voice their views are bound, sooner, or later, to win the day no matter how powerful may be the opposition brought to bear by any particular voting faction at home. The exclusion of cotton goods and yarns from import duty has been the burning question of the day in this country for the last nine months, and the British Cabinet even with a General Election in view have not been able to resist a demand so vigorously and so unequivocally expressed. They have been compelled before the expiry of the financial year to allow the Government of India, to take that step which if left a free hand they would without hesitation have taken nine months ago. But in giving this permission her Majesty's Ministers have stipulated that the higher counts of articles manufactured in the Indian mills should pay a corresponding percentage of excise duty. The principle of hampering local industries for the sake of imported goods is open to grave objections, no matter how small the portion of a particular industry so dealt with may be. The arguments against such a course were very ably set forth in the memorial addressed to the Government of India by Mr. John Marshall on behalf of the Millowners' Association a short time ago, and although as a matter of fact the excise it is now proposed to levy will only affect a small percentage of the cotton and yarns locally manufactured, those arguments lose none of their force. The memorial showed very conclusively that only a very infinitesimal portion of the local goods below 24s enter into competition with Manchester. The Bill introduced by Mr. Westland, however, places the maximum exemption at counts of 20s, but gives the Viceroy-in-Council power to raise the exemption to 24s if deemed desirable. We are glad to learn that the Millowners' Association at their hastily summoned meeting yesterday, in response to Mr. Westland's invitation, wired to the Government of India that in their opinion the maximum should be raised to 24s, and that the optional powers given to the Governor-General in Council should extend to counts of 30 and under. Seeing that last year the imports below 24s only amounted to the insignificant quantity of 8,500 lbs. the Association are fully justified in complaining that the maximum of exemption has been placed too low. The effect of putting it at 20s instead of 24s on the receipts from the impost will be very limited, for it is quite certain that the few mills, which include in their outturn counts of 21s, 22s, or 23s, will now lower their standard of production, and in order to save a five per cent. excise will manufacture nothing above 20s. Mr. Westland estimates that a revenue of seven lakhs will accrue from the excise, but when it is remembered that a large proportion of the duty obtained will be re-absorbed in drawbacks on account of exports, and that the cost of collection will be considerable, it is very doubtful whether the net revenue derived will be worth the having. The excise is clearly levied to conciliate the Lancashire interest, and may be looked upon as the last remnant of the policy which has caused so much adverse criticism since last March. While we rejoice that in its main features that policy has been abandoned, we cannot but regret that the untenable position taken up by Government nine months ago has not been fully and unreservedly renounced. It is to be hoped that when the debate on the Indian Tariff Act Amendment Bill and the Cotton Duties Bill is resumed on Thursday, the non-official members will not fail to raise an emphatic protest against this last vestige of an anomolous and unjust preference, the evil results of which will not easily be effaced.

A BABU essayist once wrote that "the horse is a noble animal, but unfortunately he does not always do so." Similarly we may say that the Indian is a loyal subject but unfortunately he does not always do so. We have certainly frequently read of late that the Indian is essentially loyal, that he is loyal even to extravagance, regarding his king as a divinity. But we have now before us various narratives and expressions of opinion which show that the Indian subject as well as the Babu's hore may sometimes disappoint expectations based upon his normal high character. It is an essential element of loyalty to respect constituted authority—not necessarily to accept the dictum of an individual authority, but at least after exhausting all recognized methods of appeal to accept what is according to the constitution a final decision. War is the principle confined to politics—it extends to every province of life, and Indians will find it well illustrated in those English games which they are adopting with so much spirit and success. Boys who have learnt in the cricket-field to make it a point of honour to accept without demur the umpire's "out" when personally convinced that they were "not out," will be little likely in after-life to exhibit the disposition and conduct that we now bewail. We refer of course to the manner in which Native Society and the press have received an unpopular decision in the case of a criminal trial at Wai. We noticed last week the levity of mind which permitted such an incident to send the whole volume of public opinion rolling in a direction, where it could not possibly hold its course for a week. We wish now to dwell rather on the disloyalty of feeling, which has permitted the conduct and writing in question. Public meetings have been held for the express purpose of doing honour to the men whom the law of the land condemned. Speeches have been made to them and addresses presented. They have been told that they have only suffered such a calamity as leaders of society are liable to suffer everywhere, and that they have risen in public esteem by suffering persecution at the hands of oppressive officers. The misused name of religion too is dragged into the mud, and they are told that they have suffered this incarceration in the cause of religion. They are encouraged to look upon the occurrence as more dishonourable to the officers responsible for it than to themselves. One newspaper, unable to adequately express its admiration in words, embellishes its address with an ornamental border. In short every attempt has been made to treat the convicted persons as heroes and martyrs. Meanwhile of course Government and the "oppressive officers" are as extravagantly condemned, and the condemnation is naturally extended far beyond the circumstances of the particular case. One paper tells us that at this time (it means with the exception of the judge who acquitted some Hindus at Poona) "there was not a single conscientious judge or magistrate," but that "all of them were bent upon any risk upon following the policy which had been sketched out for them by the powers that be." The Judges of the High Court are not excepted, for another paper tells us that "in spite of their holding opinions different from those of the judges of the lower courts, they confirm the decisions of the latter in consideration of blood-relationship." Again another paper says that Government have given "a kind of sanad" to the police to arrest respectable persons and concoct evidence against them. Then, going further afield, it is stated that "Native Chiefs are compelled to give contributions to objects for which they do not care ; and it is hinted that the tours of high officers are made with the object of "replenishing their purses." Another paper lays down as a general fact that European officials are promoted for misconduct, while it notes as a novelty that one has been dismissed for good conduct. Lastly as a specimen of disloyalty, pure and simple, one paper tells its readers that they should always remember as a general rule "except in important political questions," that their duty is to do exactly the opposite of what high Government officials tell them to do. The exception we suppose is precautionary and for form's sake, as villagers are hardly likely to realise that questions affecting their conduct far from the seat of Government are matters of high politics though in fact they well may be.

Now it has not been a pleasant task to set down these specimens of disloyalty, and we have no wish to attribute undue importance to them. On the contrary we recognize that the Indian races are normally loyal. But the illustration with which we began is apposite. The horse *is* a noble animal, but the individual horse is capable (as the Babu truly discerned or experienced) of acting in a very ignoble manner—squealing, and backing, and even rolling over into the gutter. So the Indian though normally of a loyal temperament is capable individually of falling far below his proper level and doing dishonour to his race. What we would fain impress upon him is the personal indignity of villifying the powers that actually control him. He accepts that control, often without feeling it in a thousand affairs of daily life ; he is part of one organic whole with the persons who exercise authority ; there is not even, as we have shown in a previous article, separation of race between the rulers and the ruled in India, for at every stage from the highest downwards the English element is more and more modified by the Indian, and by the time the daily life of the subject is reached, the Government is mainly Native. Self-respect on the part of a citizen should induce respect towards constituted authority ; and whatever his private opinion on any point may be, and however he may desire and strive to amend the administration, he should realize the public disadvantage of weakening its hands while it subsists and of discrediting it as a whole.

MR. HIRAM MAXIM, of Maxim gun fame, and who also recently invented a bullet-proof cuirass, keeps his new "flying machine," with which so far he has not succeeded in flying, well before the public. He gave before a very large audience, at the Society of Arts, the other evening, a most interesting lecture on the subject of "Experiments in Aëronautics. The lecture, by the way, though written by Mr. Hiram Maxim, was read for him by his son. It described various attempts to construct flying machines, and maintained that, with some further experiments and improvements, his own would be available for military purposes. Mr. Maxim's lifting arrangement consists of a number of "Aëroplanes," or large kites suspended horizontally. But it is necessary to communicate to the machine an initial velocity before it will rise, so, by means of steam, he runs it along a light railway track. At a recent demonstration which, in aid of a charity, he gave of the working of his machine, considerable disappointment was experienced, because the engine only ran along the rails, and did not rise to the occasion. But this, Mr. Hiram Maxim explained, was because he had only affixed one Aeroplane, as the surroundings would not permit an ascent. He has, however, succeeded in raising it in the air, for Lord Kelvin told the British Association that he had himself accompanied Mr. Maxim in a short flight with the machine, in which it got up at a high rate of velocity, and was dashed against some trees, Lord Kelvin and Mr. Maxim being thrown out, or jumping out to save themselves from injury, and escaping with a shaking and a few bruises. Mr. Maxim obtained a field, 1,800ft. broad, for his experimental trials ; but he wants more space, free from trees or buildings, and then he thinks he will succeed, even without a railway track. Mr. Maxim referred to a plan of a flying-machine having been worked out by his father forty years ago. But long before that experimental machines were made, for more than a century ago a so-called flying-machine was invented on something like the aeroplane principle. Nothing, however, of a workable character has yet been successfully devised, though it is quite probable that aerial navigation will be one of the scientific triumphs of the future, and Mr. Maxim may be its pioneer. He thinks, it may be added, that balloons are not available for the purpose, and could not be effectively steered.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from London, the day the last mail left, says that the stand-up fight between the Moderates and the Progressives—in other words, Conservatives and Liberals—for the command of the School Boards, was the bitterest struggle seen in England for a long time past. One of the most curious incidents of the fight was the absolute refusal of the great bulk of the Catholics to obey the command of Cardinal Vaughan, and the priests acting under his orders, to vote for Mr. Diggle and Mr. Athelstane Riley,

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

FRANCE AND MADAGASCAR.

UNRESERVED ACCEPTANCE OF FRENCH DEMANDS

LONDON, DEC. 17.

The *Times* publishes a telegram from its Paris correspondent stating that Queen Ranavalona has intimated the unreserved acceptance by Madagascar of the conditions imposed by the French. Nevertheless the latter will probably demand the armed occupation of Antananarivo until the execution of the treaty.

DEATH OF MR. STEVENSON.

A telegram has been received here announcing the death of Mr. R. L. Stevenson, the celebrated novelist, which occurred suddenly at Samoa from apoplexy.

INDIA AND THE COTTON DUTIES.

ARTICLE BY THE *TIMES*.

The *Times*, in a leading article dealing with the imposition of the cotton duties, regards Mr. Westland's Bill as a measure of justice to India. The levying of an excise duty will prevent the import duty being of a protective character, but the chief consideration is that the duty was demanded by the general voice of India.

The article adds that it is the confidence felt by the Natives in the good faith of the British Government that forms the surest bulwark of British rule in India.

THE OUTWARD MAILS.

ADEN, DEC. 17.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Oriental, with the outward mails of the 7th instant, left for Bombay, at 2 p.m., to-day.

A PUNITIVE EXPEDITION AGAINST THE MAHSUDS SANCTIONED.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DEC. 17.

The Government have sanctioned the expedition against the Mahsuds. All the three columns, under General Sir William Lockhart, will now move upon Kaniguram and Wano. The Brigade advances on the 18th instant, making four marches to Kanigurm. There is every expectation of a heavy fighting as Mullah Powindah, who is at present at Dotoe, has issued a challenge to Sir William Lockhart offering to fight him in the open, provided one day's notice is given to the Mullah.

A FATAL ACCIDENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, DEC. 17.

To-day a well-known native contractor, Naitram Ram Bux, when jumping on an engine on the Rangoon Reclamation Works was thrown down and killed by the engine passing over him.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, DEC. 15.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dunera left here this morning.

SUEZ, DEC. 15.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa left here this morning.

NAPLES, DEC. 15.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora left here this evening.

PLYMOUTH, DEC. 15.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Coromandel arrived here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, DEC. 15.

The City Line steamer City of London from Bombay arrived here this morning.

ADEN, DEC. 15.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Gisela arrived this morning.

COLOMBO, DEC. 17.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Sutlej arrived here from Bombay at daylight to-day.

Mail steamer Peshawur, from Calcutta, arrived.

HONGKONG, DEC. 16.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Formosa, extra, arrived here yesterday morning from Bombay.

DEC. 15.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Marquis Bacquehem arrived this afternoon.

SINGAPORE, DEC. 15.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Poseidon from Kobe, left for Bombay this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 15.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats neglected.

Good Dhollera	2 5-8

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	103⅛
3 per cent. Reales	102⅛
1½ per cent. Sterling Loan	112⅜
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	55 3-8
Bar Silver	27 13-16

THE LONDON LYRIC COMPANY.

DESPITE the counter-attraction of the Military Tournament there was a fair house at the Tivoli Theatre last night, to witness the performance of Harry Nicholls and W. Lestocq's amusing play, "Jane" which, owing to illness in the Company, was substituted for "The Corsican Brothers, previously advertised. Never perhaps has this sparkling farcical comedy received more adequate treatment, and the management should certainly bill "Jane" again before they leave Bombay. In the title role Miss Marie Brian revealed herself as possessing histrionic powers of the highest order and the way she cajoled her husband, made love to her master and fascinated Kershaw created roars of laughter. Mrs. Brian, evidently still unwell, made a welcome reappearance, and afforded much amusement as the matronly, Mrs. Chadwick. Miss Frances Trigge was a graceful and pleasing ingenue, and Miss Belle Brian was a good Polly Pixton. Mr. Thomas Verner once more demonstrated his high comedian powers as William Tipton, and kept the house in roars of laughter whenever he appeared. Mr. George Mallett gave a most capable performance of the scapegrace and insolvent Charles Shackleton, who, with the aid of Jane, extricates himself from impending disaster with the most daring effrontery and *aplomb*. Mr. D. Lyn Harding showed his versatility by a life-like portrait of a lenient and good-natured old uncle struck with admiration of his nephew's pseudo-wife, and Mr. J. F. Millar, and Mr. D. C. Smith were happy in their respective parts of Pixton and Claude. Some excellent varieties followed, amongst which Miss Tasselli gave a charming step dance, Mr. D. C. Smith new and amusing songs, and Miss Hargreaves a "Moonlight Dance," which proved the embodiment of terpsichorean grace and beauty.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, DECEMBER 16.

10 p.m.	73·6

MONDAY, DECEMBER 17.

6 a.m.	71·6
10 a.m.	76·2
2 p.m.	80·4
4 p.m.	81·6

A GLASGOW correspondent says that consequent upon the refusal of the London and North-Western Railway to reduce the rates between Liverpool and Glasgow, and in view of the opposition of the new Glasgow, Manchester, and Bombay line, the great Glasgow shipping firms who run steamers to India have decided to reduce their freights for piece goods from 16s, 6d. to 12s. 6d. per ton, being 4s. below those intimated by the new Glasgow, Manchester, and Bombay line. The Glasgow firms are determined to retain hold on the Indian shipping trade at even unremunerative rates.—It is stated that a Preston firm of cotton manufacturers have made arrangements for commencing business in Rouen.

INDIAN FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES.

COTTON DUTIES IMPOSED.

COUNTERVAILING DUTY ON INDIAN COTTON GOODS.

At the special meeting of the Supreme Council in Calcutta yesterday, Bills were dealt with with reference to the imposition of cotton duties and the levy of a countervailing duty upon the competitive classes of Indian manufactures. The first Bill presented was to amend the Indian Tariff Act of 1894 as follows :—

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 17th December, 1894 :—

A Bill to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1894. (No. VIII of 1894.)

Whereas it is expedient to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, it is hereby enacted as follows :—

Substitution of new Schedules for Schedules II to V of Act VIII of 1894.

For Schedules II to V, both inclusive, appended to the said Act, the Schedules appended to this Act shall be substituted.

Here follows Schedule IV with the following additions :—

Names of Articles.	Per.	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
COTTON, AND ARTICLES MADE OF COTTON—			
„ raw	..	—	Free.
„ twist and yarn—		Rs. a. p.	Five pr ct.
Medio, No. 40	lb	0 10 0	
„ „ 50	„	0 11 6	„
„ „ 62	„	0 13 0	„
and so on, one anna and-a-half being added to the valuation for every count of ten or part of a count of ten above No. 60.			
Mule, No. 15 and lower numbers	„	0 5 0	„
above No. 15 to No. 24	„	0 6 0	„
„ „ 24 to „ 32	„	0 7 6	„
„ „ 32 to „ 42	„	0 8 6	„
„ „ 42 to „ 52	„	0 10 0	„
„ „ 52 to „ 60	„	0 11 6	„
„ „ 60 to „ 70	„	0 13 6	„
„ „ 70 to „ 80	„	0 15 0	„
and so on, one anna being added to the valuation for every count of ten or part of a count of ten above No. 80			
Mule, doubled, No. 15 and lower numbers	„	0 6 0	„
above No. 15 to No. 24	„	0 7 0	„
„ „ 24 to „ 32	„	0 8 6	„
„ „ 32 to „ 42	„	0 9 6	„
„ „ 42 to „ 52	„	0 11 0	„
„ „ 52 to „ 60	„	0 12 6	„
„ „ 60 to „ 70	„	0 14 6	„
„ „ 70 to „ 80	„	1 0 0	„
and so on, one anna being added to the valuation for every count of ten or part of a count of ten above No. 80			
Water, No. 32 and lower numbers	„	0 7 0	„
„ above No. 32 to No. 36	„	0 8 0	„
„ „ „ 36 to „ 40	„	0 9 6	„
„ „ „ 40 to „ 50	„	0 11 0	„
„ „ „ 50	„	0 12 6	„
Orange, red, and other colours, except Turkey red	„	0 11 0	„
„ „ „ doubled	„	0 12 0	„
Turkey red, all sorts	„	0 14 0	„
„ „ „ doubled	„	0 15 0	„
Note.—Duty to be charged on the grey weight of coloured twist and yarn : when this is not ascertainable the actual wharf weight or invoice weight to be taken.			
White or bleached, doubled, all numbers	lb	0 12 0	„
Sewing thread—			
White and coloured, on cards containing 100 yards each, and *pro rata* above and below	gross	3 0 0	„
White and coloured, on reels containing 100 yards each, *pro rata* above and below	„	5 0 0	„
White and coloured, in balls and skeins	lb	1 12 0	„
Note.—Duty on sewing thread to be charged either on the mark or on the actual length.			
Piece goods—			
Grey—			
Jaconets	„	0 12 0	„
Mulls	„	1 0 0	„
Printers	„	0 10 0	„
Shirtings, 16 by 15 and above	„	0 8 6	„
Shirtings, under 16 by 15	„	0 7 6	„
Longcloths	„	0 7 6	„
Madapollams	„	0 8 6	„
T cloths and Domestics, 18 by 18 and above	„	0 8 6	„
T cloths and Domestics, under 18 by 18, Jeans, Sheetings, and Drills, except American Drills	..	0 7 6	„
Drills, American	„	0 9 0	„
Other sorts of grey piece goods	..	ad valorem	„
White, and coloured	...	„	„
„ Hosiery, and all other manufactured cotton goods not otherwise described	...	„	„

Other minor articles omitted from the original schedule are enumerated; bullion, machinery, railway material and coal coke and patent fuel being still free. In the export tariff schedule, also amended, rice-bran and rice-dust are specified as exempt. The following is the statement of objects and reasons :—

In the Tariff Act passed in March last cotton yarns and piece-goods remained exempt from duty. The existing state of the finances is such as to render necessary the revenue to be derived from the duties on these classes of goods, and this Bill is introduced to authorize the levy of them. The opportunity has been taken of introducing several detailed amendments which the experience of the past eight months has shown to be desirable, and of which the object is to make the tariff classifications more clear and precise and more easy of application.

17th December, 1894. J. WESTLAND.

COUNTERVAILING DUTIES.

A Bill was also considered entitled the Cotton Duties Act, extending to the whole of British India, to come into force at once, to provide for the imposition and levy of certain duties upon cotton goods. It is provided that duties shall be levied on all cottons manufactured in British India above twenty counts, the Governor-General-in-Council being empowered to raise the exemption to 24s.

The text is as follows :—

A Bill to provide for the Imposition and Levy of certain Duties on Cotton Goods.

Whereas it is expedient to impose certain duties on cotton goods; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

PRELIMINARY.

Title, extent and commencement.

I. (1) This Act may be called the Cotton Duties Act, 1894.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India ; and

(3) It shall come into force at once.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context

(1) "The Principal Act" means "The Sea Customs Act, 1878.

(2) "Chief Customs Authority" means, in the Presidency of Fort St. George, and the territories respectively under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal and North-Western Provinces and the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, the Board of Revenue ; in the Presidency of Bombay outside Sind, the Commissioner of Customs ; in Sind, the Commissioner ; in the Punjab and Burma, the Financial Commissioner ; and elsewhere the Local Government or such officer as the Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint in this behalf by name or in virtue of his office :

(3) "Collector" means the Customs Collector mentioned in the Principal Act, and includes :—

(a) in any place for which there is no Customs Collector appointed, the Collector or Deputy Commissioner of the district, unless the Local Government shall otherwise so direct, and,

(b) every officer for the time being duly authorised to perform all or any of the duties of a Collector under this Act :

(4) "Mill" means any building or place where cotton fibre is spun or otherwise converted into yarn, or where yarn is woven by machinery, or by the use of any motive force other than manual labour :

(5) "Warehouse" means a place licensed for storage of yarn under this Act, and includes every public or private warehouse duly appointed or licensed under section 15 or 16 of the Principal Act, or under section 2 of the Inland Bonded Warehouses Act, 1837 ; and

(6) "Cotton yarn" means yarn wholly or partly composed of cotton fibres.

Performance of duties of Customs Officers and subordinate Officers.

3. The officers subordinate to a Collector shall, unless the Local Government shall otherwise so direct, for the purposes of this Act perform the duties imposed and exercise the powers conferred upon officers of Customs under the Principal Act.

PART I.—EXCISE.

APPLICATION OF SEA CUSTOMS ACT.

Modifications to be made in Sea Customs Act as applied to this part.

4. In the application of the Principal Act or any particular section or sections thereof to this Part the following modifications shall be made therein, viz :—

(a) "The owner of the goods" shall include the managing agent or other principal officer of a mill.

(b) For "the-bill-of-entry or shipping-bill" shall be substituted "the return required by this Act."

(c) Every reference to a warehouse, or warehousing, shall be construed as referring to a "warehouse" as hereinbefore defined.

DUTIES.

Imposition of duties on cotton yarns produced in British Indian Mills.

5. There shall be levied and collected at every mill in British India upon all cotton yarns produced in such mill, a duty at the rate for the time being prescribed in the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 for the levy of duty in respect of cotton yarns imported by sea :

Provided that no duty shall be levied upon yarns of the count or number of 20 or less ;

Provided also that the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, exempt from duty any yarns of any count or number not exceeding 24.

Explanation.—Yarn is said to be "produced" within the meaning of this Act.

(a) in the case of yarn which is reeled and bundled in the mill in which it is spun—when it is so bundled ;

(b) in the case of yarn which is woven in the Mill in which it is spun—when it is passed from the spinning into the weaving section of the mill ;

(c) in any other case—when it is issued out of the premises of the mill

Power to Governor General in Council to fix tariff values of such yarns.

6. (1) The Governor General in Council may from time to time, by notification in the Gazette of India, fix, for the purpose of levying the said duties, tariff values of all such yarns as aforesaid or of any particular count or counts thereof, and alter any tariff values for the time being in force.

(2) In the absence of any Notification under sub-section (1), the tariff values for the time being fixed for the purpose of the levy of duty in respect of such yarns when imported by sea shall be the tariff values for the purpose of the levy of duty under this Act.

(3) Such tariff value shall, for the purpose of this Act, be deemed to be the "real value" of the yarns to which it applies, but save as aforesaid all yarns shall be assessed under this Act at their real value as defined in section 30 of the Principal Act.

Delivery of monthly returns of yarn produced by millowners.

7. (1) the owner of every mill shall prepare and deliver, or cause to be prepared and delivered, to the Collector on or before the fifteenth day of each month, a return of all cotton yarn produced at his mill during the preceding month, whether liable to duty or not ; and shall subscribe a declaration of the truth of such statement at the foot of such return.

(2) Every such return shall state for each count or number of yarn the quantity produced during the preceding month under each of the three heads mentioned in the explanation to section 5, and in the case of dutiable yarn the real value of such yarn.

(3) Every such return shall also contain such further information and be in such form and be subject to such conditions as to verification and otherwise as may be prescribed by any rules under this Act.

Assessment of and notice requiring payment

8. (1) The Collector shall thereupon assess the duties if any, payable in respect of the month to which the return relates and unless the amount thereof is immediately tendered shall cause a notice, in such form a may be prescribed by any rules under this Act, to be served on the owner requiring him to make payment of the amount assessed within ten days of the date of service of the said notice.

(2) A notice under sub-section (1) may be served on the owner of a mill by delivering or tendering to him or his agent at his ordinary place of business a copy of the notice, or, if this cannot be conveniently done, by fixing a copy of the notice on one of the outer doors of the mill.

Application of certain sections of Sea Customs Act to assessment and recovery of duties under this Act.

9. Sections 30 to 34, 37, and 39 to 41, all inclusive, of the Principal Act, shall apply to the assessment and recovery of the duties imposed by this Act.

Provided that the rate of duty and the tariff valuation applicable to any yarn which has not been warehoused as hereinafter provided shall be those in force at the time when the yarn was produced, and not when the return was delivered as provided by the said section 37.

Recovery of unpaid duty.

10. (1) If any duty payable under this Act is not paid within the time fixed by any such notice as aforesaid for the payment thereof, the Collector may, in lieu thereof, recover any sum not exceeding double the amount of duty so unpaid, which he shall in his discretion, think it reasonable to require.

(2) All sums recoverable under the last foregoing sub-section shall be recovered in the manner provided in Act II of 1880, section 30, sub-sections (1), (2) and (3) with respect to the sums therein referred to.

WAREHOUSING.

Licensing of warehouses for storage of yarn and fees for same.

11. (1) The Chief Customs Authority may from time to time license any room or place as a warehouse for the storage of yarn, and for the purposes of this Act every such place shall be deemed to be a warehouse and to have been duly licensed under the Principal Act.

(2) There shall be payable in respect of every such warehouse such and the like licensing fees and other payments as may for the time being be payable in respect of a private warehouse licensed under the Principal Act.

Provided that the Chief Customs Authority may remit the whole or any part of such fees or other payments in respect of any particular warehouse.

Permission to deposit yarn in warehouse.

12. (1) The owner of any mill may apply for leave to deposit in a warehouse any yarn in respect of which duty has become leviable under section 5 and which has not been issued out of the mill.

(2) Such application shall be in writing signed by the applicant, and shall be in such form as may be prescribed by the Chief Customs Authority.

Application to yarn so deposited of provisions of Capter XI of Sea Customs Act.

13. All the provisions of Chapter XI of the Principal Act, so far as the same are applicable to imported goods of a similar description, shall apply to all yarn in respect of which an application has been made under section 12.

Exemption from assessment of yarn so deposited.

14. When any yarn has been deposited in a warehouse, the quantity and particulars thereof shall be specified as so deposited in the return made under section 7 for the month in which the yarn was produced, and the said yarn shall be omitted in the assessment and collection of duty.

INSPECTION.

Power to Collector to inspect mills, and take copies of records and accounts

15. (1) The Collector, or any officer duly appointed by the Local Government in that behalf shall have free access at all reasonable times during working hours to any mill.

(2) Any such officer may at any time, with or without notice to the owner, examine the working records, sale records, and accounts of any mill, and take copies of, or extracts from, all or any of the said records or accounts, for the purpose of testing the accuracy of any return, or of informing himself as to any particulars regarding which information is required for the purposes of this Act or any rules thereunder.

Information acquired to be deemed official secrets within meaning of Act XV of 1889.

16. (1) All such copies and extracts, and all other information acquired by any such officer on the inspection of any mill or warehouse, shall be regarded as strictly confidential, and shall be deemed to be official secrets.

(2) If any such officer shall disclose to any person other than a superior officer any such official secret as aforesaid without the previous consent in writing of the Chief Customs Authority, he shall be guilty of a breach of official trust, and shall, upon conviction thereof, be punishable in the manner provided by section 4 of the Indian Official Secrets Act, 1889.

(3) The restriction imposed by section 5 of the last-mentioned Act shall not apply to a prosecution for a breach of an official trust under this Act.

EXPORT AND DRAWBACK.

Grant of certificate when dutiable yarn is to be exported to Foreign Port.

17. If any dutiable yarn is exported by sea to any Foreign Port before the return in respect of it has been delivered to the Collector under section 7, the owner of the mill in which it was produced may apply to the Collector at the Port of Shipment, who, on being satisfied that such yarn has actually been shipped for export, shall grant him a certificate stating the quantity and particulars of such yarn, and that it has actually been so shipped.

When certificate granted, yarns, yarns to exempt from duty.

18. When any certificate has been granted under section 17, the quantity and particulars of the yarn, stated therein shall be specified as so shipped in the return made under section 7 for the month to which the yarn relates, and the said goods shall be omitted in the assessment and collection of duty.

Repayment of duties paid in case of yarns exported to Foreign Ports.

19. When any yarn upon which duty has been paid under this Act is exported by sea from any Customs Port to any Foreign Port, such duty shall, except as otherwise herein provided, be repaid as drawback :

Provided that in every such case the yarn has not been woven into cloth or otherwise altered in character since the payment of duty, and is identified to the satisfaction of the Collector at the Port of shipment, and that the export is made within two years from the date of payment of the duty or within such further time as the Chief Customs Authority on sufficient cause shown may in any case determine.

Repayment of duties in case of certain cotton fabrics exported to Foreign Ports.

20. (1) When any cotton fabrics woven in a mill in India and composed in whole or in part of dutiable counts of yarn are exported by sea from any Customs Port to any Foreign Port, the exporter may apply to the Customs Collector at the port of shipment for the repayment as drawback of any duty which may have been paid under this Act in respect of such yarn.

(2) In every application made under sub-section (1) the applicant must state—

(a) the quantities and counts of yarns in respect of which drawback is claimed, the mill at which they were produced, and, as nearly as possible, the dates on which they were produced ;

(b) the mill at which, and, as nearly as possible, the dates on which the fabric was woven.

When such refunds may be granted.

21. The drawback shall be allowed by the Collector if it is proved to his satisfaction.—

(1) that the said fabric has been woven within six months of the date on which it is shipped for export ;

(2) that the yarns in respect of which drawback is applied for have paid duty within the said six months.

Power to prohibit repayment of duty in case of exportation to certain ports.

22. The Governor-General in Council may from time to time, by notification in the Gazette of India, prohibit the payment of draw-backs on the exportation of yarn or cotton fabrics to any specified Foreign Port.

No repayment of duty to be granted in certain cases.

23. Notwithstanding anything herein contained, no drawback shall be allowed in respect of any yarn or cotton fabrics on which duty has been paid—

(a) when the goods are of less value than the amount of drawback claimed, or

(b) when the claim is for drawback amounting to less than 5 rupees in respect of any single shipment.

Application of sections 51 and 52 of Sea Customs Act to claims under this Act.

24. Sections 51 and 52 of the Principal Act shall apply to every claim for drawback under this Act.

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES.

Section 25 recounts the punishments for offences.

26. All offences against this Act may be tried summarily by a District or Presidency Magistrate or a Magistrate of the First Class.

Magistrates having jurisdiction.

Application of section 63 of Sea Customs Act to cases of confiscation under this Act.

27 Section 163 of the Principal Act Shall apply to all cases of confiscation of goods under this Act.

Application of certain provisions of same Act to proceedings under this Act.

28. All the provisions of Chapter XVII of the Principal Act except sections 169, 170, 177, 182, 184, 185, 187, 190, 191, and 193, shall apply to all proceedings under this Act.

Power to Local Government to reverse or modify orders under Act.

29. The Local Government may on the application of any person aggrieved by any decision or order passed under this Act, reverse or modify such decision or order.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Power of take samples.

30. (1) The Collector or any officer appointed under section 15 may at any time take samples of any yarn for examination or for ascertaining the count or value thereof, or for any other necessary purpose.

31. (2) Every such sample shall, if practicable, be restored to the owner, or, at his option, sold, by the Collector, and the proceeds accounted for to the owner. The provisions of section 193 of the Principal Act shall apply to all proceedings for anything purporting to have been done in pursuance of this Act.

Provisions of section 198 of Sea Customs Act to apply to proceedings under this Act.

32. The Governor-General in Council may from time to time make rules under this Act—

Power to make rules.

(a) prescribing the form of any return required by this Act and the particulars to be contained therein respectively, and the manner in which same is to be verified, and all such other conditions in respect thereof as may be necessary :

(b) prescribing the [redacted] of the notice to be issued by the Collector under [redacted] 8 :

(c) regulating the [redacted]spection of mills, and the powers and duties of [redacted]lectors in respect thereof :

(d) regulating the provision of warehouses under this Act, and the deposit and discharge of yarn therein and therefrom, and the powers and duties of the Collector in respect thereof :

(e) prescribing the records and books of account to be kept by owners of mills under this Act :

(f) prescribing arrangements under which the requirements of section 21 shall be deemed to have been sufficiently complied with : and

(g) generally for carrying into effect the provisions of this Act.

Certain provisions of Sea Customs Act to be incorporated in this part.

33. The provisions of sections 201, 204, 205 and 206 of the Principal Act shall be deemed to be incorporated in this Part.

PART II.

INLAND CUSTOMS DUTIES.

Levy of duties on cotton yarns and manufactures passing into British India from foreign territory.

34. (1) Duties of customs shall be levied at the rates for the time being prescribed in the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, upon cotton yarn, and upon cotton manufactures of all kinds, passing into British India out of any territory declared, under the power hereinafter in this section conferred, to be foreign territory.

(2) The Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, declare that the territory of any Native Prince or Chief under the Suzerainty of Her Majesty not forming part of British India, shall be deemed for the purposes of this section to be foreign territory,

(3) The Governor-General in Council may from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, prohibit or restrict the bringing of cotton yarns or cotton manufactures into British India, from any such foreign territory, or may prescribe the routes by which alone they may be brought.

Application of provisions of Sea Customs Act to drawback to yarn taxed under this Part.

35. The provisions of the Principal Act as to drawbacks on export shall apply to all yarns upon which duty has been paid under this Part.

The "Statement of Objects and Reasons" sets forth that :—

The finer classes of cotton manufacture in India enter into direct competition with the cotton manufactures imported from England. As it is intended to weight these last with an import duty, it is considered necessary to levy at the same time a countervailing duty upon the competitive classes of Indian manufactures.

The following telegram was received by the Bombay Millowners' Association, yesterday morning :—

From the Hon'ble J. Westland, Calcutta.

To the Chairman, Millowners' Association, Bombay.

"I am instructed by his Excellency the Viceroy to say that the Government Telegraph Department is at your disposal for any communications which your Association may desire to make to Government on the subject of the Bill to be introduced to-day. Copy of the Bill will be delivered to you, to-day, by the Under-Secretary to the Bombay Government, and further papers will arrive at Bombay to-morrow morning."

To which the following reply was sent :—

From the Secretary to the Bombay Millowners' Association.

To the Hon'ble J. Westland, Calcutta :—

"The Association, while cordially acknowledging the courtesy of Government in affording it an opportunity for the expression of its views regarding the Cotton Duties Act, would, for reasons already given at length in the memorial of 10th September, respectfully protest against the imposition of any excise on Indian-made yarns as inequitable in incidence, and calculated to materially hamper and repress the industrial progress of the country. But if the Bill be passed into law, would urge that, as yarns of 24s and under do not compete with English spinnings, 24s should in all fairness be substituted for 20s in second para. and 30s for 24s in last line of third para. of section 5. Further, that sub-section 2 of section 6 should be omitted, as values of Indian-spun yarns are much lower than corresponding counts of imported yarns, tariff valuations of imported 20s to 30s wates, for instance, being 8 annas as against 6¼ annas value of same counts of Bombay yarn to-day. In section 18 would ask that the following words in the sixth line be deleted "for the month to which the yarn relates," such condition being likely to prove impracticable in actual working. After word "woven" in the first line of section 20 would desire inserted "or otherwise altered in character since the payment of duty." The section as it now stands would penalise dyed yarns, sewing thread, hosiery, &c., manufactured from Indian yarns, on which duty might have been paid as grey yarn, and should therefore be entitled to draw back on exportation. Lastly, the Association would solicit the insertion in the Act of clause 20 of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894.

THE NAVAL AND MILITARY TOURNAMENT.

OPENING DAY.

WHEN last April Brigadier-General Gatacre introduced the innovation of a military and naval display on the Oval by moonlight, the experiment was so successful that it was understood that it was to be repeated on a larger scale in the course of a few months. The original idea was, we believe, to hold two or three such tournaments annually, but we are glad this proposal has given place to the plan of an annual tournament on a thoroughly well-organised basis. The preparations for such a carnival are not made without the expenditure of a vast amount of time, money, and energy—as any member of the executive can readily testify—and it is far better that such expenditure should be limited to one grand effort in the cold season than that its force should be weakened, by being spread over a number of smaller efforts. The spectacular effect and the impression left on the public mind by one display, such as that which took place last night, is far greater than would be produced by sacrificing quality for quantity as would inevitably be the case if three tournaments were annually held. If a military display take place in Bombay at all it is essential that it should be of a first class character and Brigadier-General Gatacre is determined that instead of these annual sports being merely an extended copy of the military assaults-at-arms held at Pindi, Poona, Madras, and other stations, it shall be *the* event of the year, in military pomp and circumstance in the whole Indian Empire. It is a mistake to regard the tournament as only concerning the Bombay Presidency, for even this year, a contingent of Hussars come from Madras and the Royal Scots from Belgaum, which station is for military purposes included in the Madras Command. Representatives of the Bengal Army were also invited but were unable to accept the invitation. Next year, however, steps will be taken to secure a representative gathering of troops from every part of the Indian Empire, and the tournament will be on a still more magnificent scale. The proposal is characteristic of the energy and "go" of the Commanding Officer of the District, and no one can regard it as Utopian when it is remembered that Bombay, *Urbs prima in India*, possesses special qualifications for such a display to which Calcutta, Madras, and indeed no other city in the Empire can lay claim. However anxious they might be in other Presidency towns to emulate the doings of this week in Bombay they would find it impossible to get anything like so good a display, for the Western Presidency city alone possesses the natural and geographical advantages essential to the success of so ambitious an undertaking as that which was inaugurated here last night. The valuable purposes served by a tournament on so magnificent a scale could not fail to be brought to the mind of any thoughful spectator last night. The display focussed into one panoramic view the material of which the militant defence of our Indian Empire is composed, every branch of the two services being represented. His Royal Highness the Duke of Abruzzi who witnessed the various feats of arms by well-nigh a thousand of our troops must have been led to coincide with the opinion that has often been expressed that, possessing as she does men of such gallant bearing and of such varied races and creeds, the Indian Empire is guarded by a defensive force such as is not equalled by any other dependency in the world. The nephew of King Humbert was one of the most eager in an eager throng of spectators at the tournament last night. As a practical token of his friendly interest in the *tamasha* he has presented for competition two magnificent silver cups. The details of the competition will be arranged, and published hereafter. From every part of the Western Presidency and, as we have seen, from beyond its borders, troops had assembled and their coming together could not but be helpful in reminding them, that although divided into many sections, although of varying race and creed, they really form one solid phalanx to repel the invader or repress the rebel, and to retain unimpaired the brilliance of the "brightest jewel in the crown of Queen Victoria." A very pleasing feature of the affair was the prominent part taken in it by the citizen soldiers, whose performances went to show that the leisure time devoted to drill is well spent, both by developing their physical powers, and strengthening the hands of Government by the consciousness of the possession of an auxiliary line of defence. The presence of a contingent of the Imperial Service Troops from Bhownugger served as a reminder that apart from the forces kept up in British India there are in Hindustan many regiments maintained for Imperial purposes by Native Princes as a free will offering to the British Government, under whose rule they have so signally prospered. A more memorable sight has not been witnessed in Bombay for a long time. The vast audience filling tier upon tier of seats of themselves formed if not an unique spectacle at least a very rare one. Every race and every creed in this land of diversified races and creeds was represented, as well as almost every condition of life. An Oriental crowd dressed in so many varying costumes is always noticeable, but last night the strange commingling of dress and race was unusually remarkable. The demand for the third class tickets was extremely heavy, and some hours before the proceedings commenced enterprising dealers anxious to earn an honest anna were selling at a premium the tickets they had bought up. Thousands of people lined the roads outside the enclosure, and altogether the crowd in the Maidan and in its vicinity has not been equalled for many a long day. In the arena one event quickly succeeded another, and the scene as viewed by the electric light, which brilliantly illuminated the entire area, formed a wonderful panorama.

We have already given such ample information concerning the arrangements made for the tournament, that it is not necessary to do more than briefly summarise them before proceeding to give a detailed description of last night's performances. The arrangements for the event had been carried out under the supervision of a committee of management presided over by General Gatacre and including Lieutenant-Colonel W. Hilliard, A. A. G.; Major G. G. Simson, R.A.; Lieutenant Nugent, R.N.; Captain John Swann, D.A.A.-G.; Captain C. E. Mardall, S.C.; Captain C. Moss, Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles; Captain C. Davidson, Inspector of Gymnasia, Madras and Bombay; Surgeon-Captain F. J. Wade-Brown, A.M.S.; Captain S. J. Chamier, R.A.; Captain H. M. Steuart, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifles; Lieutenant A. Walpole, R.E.; Lieutenant W. C. R. Farmer, R.A.; Lieutenant A. A. P. Waller, 21st Bombay Infantry; Lieutenant W. P. Haydon, 22nd Bombay Infantry; with Captain B. I. Scallon, 23rd Bombay Rifles, and Captain W. F. Cahusac, 21st Bombay Infantry, as honorary secretaries, and Major Young, acting Presidency Paymaster as treasurer. The seating arrangements were carried out by Messrs. Adamjee Peerbhoy and Company, who very generously waived their claim for payment for the by no means light task of providing seats to accommodate between 8,000 and 9,000 persons. Special arrangements were made to enable purdah ladies to see the sports without themselves being observed, and this thoughtful consideration in the past of the committee was duly appreciated by the ladies for whom it was intended. The electric lighting was in charge of Mr. Carl Jost, the well-known electrician of the city. The moon rose too late to be of much use for the tournament but that did not much matter in view of the brilliancy of the electric light, which made everything distinctly visible to all present. Competitors and visitors were brought to Bombay at specially reduced fares by the railway companies, and even the low fares for a ride in the tram were reduced for men in the services. In short the occasion was a great one, and most of those connected officially or demi-officially with the affair rose to it. In mentioning these preliminary arrangements the good work done by Sergeant-Major C. Clancy, Garrison Surgeon-Major, should not be overlooked. Valuable assistance in preparing for the installation of the electric light was given by Mr. Kenyon, of the Telegraph Department, while Lieutenant Walpole, R.E., superintended the erection of the Soudanese town. The military tattoos and other musical selections were directed by Captain Wickham, who is to be congratulated upon the performances of last night. The completeness of the arrangements made by the arena committee—Major G. Simpson, R.A., Captain C. Davidson, Inspector of Gymnasia, Captain and Riding Master J. Stevens, R.H.A., and Lieutenant Dibble, 7th Hussars—left nothing to be desired. As we predicted yesterday, the police arrangements were so carefully planned, and efficiently carried out that notwithstanding the vast number of visitors who crowded together at the entrances prior to the opening hour, there was an entire absence of the confusion, which prevailed on the occasion of the first tournament last April. Especial praise is due to the camp commandant, Captain W. Cahusac, of the Marine Battalion, who shared with Captain R. I. Scallon the very onerous and multitudinous secretarial duties. Every facility for allowing the various troops comprised in what can still be called the Presidency Army, was given by the military authorities, and an equal readiness to support the undertaking as far as possible was shown by the naval powers-that-be. The programme was a very full and interesting one, and was entered into heartily by the troops. It included a preliminary military tatoo ; Royal Artillery driving ; physical drill by Parsee members of the Poona Volunteer Rifles ; wrestling on horseback (British) and Cavalry melee (Native) ; a naval display ; a gymnastic display ; jumping, Native Cavalry, Poona Horse, with led horses ; a native musical ride driving by the Royal Horse Artillery ; Native tent-pegging ; Kuttack dance ; and last, but not least, a "Grand Display by all Arms." Two corps of the Bombay Fire Brigade with their respective engines were in attendance to guard the canvas from fire.

OPENING CEREMONY.

One thing and one thing only was wanting to complete the pomp and circumstance of the *tamasha* last night, and that was the absence of his Excellency Lord Harris, who was to have performed the opening ceremony, but who owing to indisposition was unable to attend. It is gratifying to know however that his Excellency's illness is not of a serious character, and that he will be present and inaugurate the tournament to-morrow evening when officers not actively engaged in the proceedings are requested to appear in mess dress cloth. In the absence of the Governor last night the opening ceremony devolved upon General C. E. Nairne, the Commander-in-Chief. Shortly after half-past nine his Excellency and staff drove into the arena in his carriage. They were received by H. E. Admiral Kennedy, Commanding the Indian Station, Brigadier-General Gatacre, their Highnesses the Thakore Sahebs of Morvi, W

jumped by sections across the water and other obstacles, th ere being only three horses length between each row of rider. Having gone madly round, in this way one man from each section round again, each man mounted on his charger and leading three others. The display was very fine and was not marred by an accident of any serious character.

ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY DRIVING.

This was an ordinary display of first driving two guns at rapid speed all round the arena. It was executed in a thoroughly satisfactory manner; and in the opinion of many spectators was superior to the display of a similar kind previously made.

NATIVE TENT-PEGGING.

Two sections of eight men each competed for this event without which no military display in India would be complete. The men who took part in it were from each native regiment. They followed one another alternately in single file, and the part which the Beluchis took in this competition was specially noticeable. They charged at the pegs shouting like demons and very cleverly picked up the small wooden targets in their rapid ride. It may be here mentioned that it has been a great levent in the lives of these dusky soldiers of the North-West to take part in the tournament. They have never been far from their native hills before, and on arriving in Bombay some of them saw the sea for the first time. Colonel Creagh took them round to look at the sights of the city on their arrival. They were quite amazed with the wonders of Bombay and expressed their astonishment and enjoyment in a most emphatic and demonstrative manner. Their *kuttack* dance, which followed the tent-pegging, was very weird.

THE SOUDANESE ATTACK.

On the principle that the last shall be first, the concluding display was that which most delighted the spectators, and brought into action most of the forces present. The attack on Khartoum illustrated in a very realistic manner the present system of war organisation, and the use of modern weapon and and equipments for the field in comparison with some very ancient, not to say primeval, implements of offence and defence. The attack was divided into three scenes, and was participated in by some six hundred men, two-thirds of whom comprised the attacking party. The other third consisting entirely of native troops, represented the defenders, and were dressed in the distinctive costume of the fierce and warlike tribes who roam the banks of the lower Nile. From the summit of the Secretariat a powerful search-light was directed to the north end of the great arena, and first revealed the Mahdi and a few followers walking out over the bridge to a well outside their strong hold. Shortly after they had seated themselves there, side by side with the camels, mounted scouts galloped towards the town, with news of a British advance. The troops of the Mahdi are hastily summoned and their half-saint, half-warrior commander in stirring language urges them to fight manfully for Allah and his Prophet. The British Cavalry were now seen advancing, and the Soudanese retired, with the exception of a handful of troops, who concealed themselves in the long grass by the well. Soon after the British Cavalry had bivouacked near the well for the night, and posted a sentry, the concealed Arabs rushed out, and stabbed the vedette, and sleeping men, stampeded the horses, and returned to the town, carrying off prisoners and the killed and wounded. An infantry force next appeared, and was surrounded by the Mahdi's followers, who inflicted heavy loss upon them, and compelled a hasty retreat, their pursuers turning late when borne down upon by a cavalry charge. An avenging army now advanced, and loud cheers were raised as it was seen that the Parsee Volunteers were acting in the capacity of Infantry scouts. They were closely followed by men of the Royal Navy with guns, the Royal Engineers with pontoons; and an army, comprising the Bombay Volunteer Artillery with guns; the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, and a large number of Regulars. The Arab troops thereupon retired to their citadel burning the bridge as soon as it carried them safe over. The Royal Engineers push on to the river bank, and are defended in the work of constructing a bridge by the heavy fire of the Royal Artillery, the Bombay Volunteer Artillery, and a line of Infantry. The Royal Horse Artillery then came into action at long range, seventy yards from the bridge, and inflicted a good deal of injury on the fortress. Meanwhile an Ambulance Stretcher Corps was seen at work, 150 yards from the town, looking after and carrying away the men, who had been struck down by the murderous fire of the old-fashioned weapons of the Arabs. The ambulance party included three pretty nurses to minister the healing art. The Royal Engineers having put up the bridge with marvellous rapidity, the men of the Royal Irish Rifles and the Parsee contingent rushed over, while the second line of attack kept the river bank. This was the most exciting moment of all. A terrific fire from magazine and mountain guns was poured into the citadel, and with some furious fighting, and the expenditure of an enormous quantity of gun-powder, the Sappers made a terrific onslaught upon the gate of the fortress, which fell before their efforts. Amidst shouts and cheers from the assembled subjects of the Queen-Empress, the British troops rushed in and captured the town, the Mahdi's colours were torn down, and the Union Jack was seen triumphantly floating in the most prominent of the towers. Last to quote from the programme—"Civilization is introduced and peace reigns over the land."

MORNING COMPETITIONS.

Below we give the results of the British Cavalry competitions decided yesterday morning:

BRITISH CAVALRY.

SWORD VS SWORD.

1—Sergt-Major Thoroughgood	19th	Hussars.
2—Corpl Knowles	21st	"
3—Sergt-Major Hutton	21st	"

SWORD VS LANCE.

1—Sergt Smith	21st	Hussars.
2—Sergt-Major Hutton	21st	"
2—Sergt Johnson	7th	"

LEMON CUTTINGS.

1st—Sergt-Maj Barrett	7th	Hussars.
2nd—Sergt-Maj Hutton	21st	"
3rd—Sergt Johnston	7th	"

TENT-PEGGING BY SECTION.

1st—19th Hussars
2nd—Bombay Light Horse
3rd—72nd Field Battery, R.A.

BAYONET VS BAYONET DISMOUNTED.

1st—Sergt. Robson.....Devn. L. Inf.
2nd—Trooper Ostermayer, Bombay Light Horse.
3rd—Sergt. Ancill.....Gymnastic Staff.

This morning at 6-30 the Native Cavalry will enter into friendly rivalry in competitions consisting of Sword *vs.* Sword; Sword *vs.* Lance; Lance *vs.* Lance; Lemon-cutting; and Tent-pegging by sections.

ARRIVAL OF THE NAVAL COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN THE FLAGSHIP BONAVENTURE.

YESTERDAY at 5 p.m., H. E. Rear-Admiral W. R. Kennedy, Naval Commander-in-Chief, accompanied by his Flag Lieutenant C. S. Hickley and Mr. A. Hume, secretary, landed at the Apollo Bunder from the Flagship Bonaventure; his Excellency was received at the foot of the steps by Colonel W. E. Hilliard, Assistant Adjutant-General, and Colonel Harris, Military Secretary to his Excellency the Governor. Having been then introduced to other officers who had come to meet him, his Excellency in company with Colonel Hilliard, inspected the guard-of-honor, which was composed of 100 men of the Royal Irish Rifles, under the command of Major Seton, and Lieuts. Fox, and Kelly, with band and regimental colors, the Admiral being received with a general salute. Just at this time Brigadier-General Gatacre, in company of his brother Naval Commander-in-Chief. After a brief conversation with the Generals, his Excellency, in company with Lieutenant Hickley and Mr. Hume, his secretary, entered a carriage and pair, and drove to his temporary residence on Marine Lines. A salute of thirteen guns was fired from the saluting battery. Besides those who have been already mentioned the officers at the Bunder to meet his Excellency included Colonel Wetherall, 22nd Bombay Infantry, Colonel Stokes, Royal Irish Rifles, Major Mein, 21st Bombay Infantry, Surgeon-Colonel Gallwey, A.M.S., Major Moss, Commandant, Colaba Depot, Captain Massey, R. I. Rifles, Captain McWhinnie, R. I. Rifles, Lieutenant Nurse, 22nd Bombay Infantry, Major Selby Smyth, R. I. Rifles, Captain Thomson, and Lieutenant Harvey, R. I. Rifles.

The Flagship Bonaventure, under command of Captain G. A. Giffard, with Rear-Admiral W. R. Kennedy, on board, arrived in harbour at noon, from Colombo, which port she left on the 15th instant at 9 a. m. The journey only occupied three days and four hours; which is a record run. She maintained a speed of 19¼ knots for the first four hours with natural draught and then was eased down to 18¼ knots. She possesses ten guns main armament, six guns minor armament, four Maxim guns, and four Field guns, all being quick-firing. All the guns are fired from the shoulder by electricity, because she has four 18 inch torpedo tubes, each carrying 200 pounds of gun cotton, the speed of each torpedo being 30 knots. She had a fine passage throughout. The Bonaventure, will remain in Bombay harbour up to the 29th instant, when she will leave for Karachi. The following is the list of officers and others on board:—

Admiral W. R. Kennedy, Sec. A. Hume, Fleet Lieut. C. S. Hickley, Sec.-Clks. E. A. Bremner, and W. J. Bull, Captain G. A. Gifford, Commandant P. O. Dudgeon, Lieuts. A. D. Rickardo, E. R. Le Marchant, L. C. Lister, C. B. Miller, R. N. R., D. J. Munro, Fleet Surg. R. Bentham, Staff Paymr. A. H. Sherris, Staff Engr. T. Rule, Surg. F. W. Parker, Sub-Lieuts. D. F. Musgrave, J. P. de Montmorency, Engrs. H. Toop, R. S. Jennings, Asst. Paymr. C. H. Rodham, Asst. Engrs. M. Rundle, H. H. Ricketts; Midshipmen D. T. Norris, A. F. Stewart, A. S. Sussman, T. A. Grimston, E. C. Lucas, T. E. Harrison, P. H. Trimmer; Asst. Clks. G. B. Keenan, A. Taylor, M. Leask; Naval Cadets B. W. Barrow, H. S. Lecky, R. S. Roy; Gunner T. Rockey; Boatswains W. L. Hackney, E. J. Aggar: Carpenter J. A. Hoskin.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Oriental, with the English Mails of the 7th inst., left Aden at 2 p.m., yesterday and may be expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at daylight on Saturday. She brings the following passengers:—

London: Mr and Mrs J Leask and two children, Mr and Mrs A C Logan, infant, and ayah, Mr R W G Marshall, Mr E A Estcourt, Mrs Wallis and ayah, Mr H D Williamson, Mr F T Dixon, Mrs and Miss Palin, Mr F K Rawlins, Mrs Parker, Miss Hartnell, Mr Chrystal, Mrs Bedford, Mr A Rogers, Sir L Hay, Mrs J Graham and two children, Mrs Grantham, two children, and nurse, Mrs Birch, Mr and Mrs H T Pinhey, Miss Clarke, Miss Ash, Mr and Mrs W B Green, Mrs Pyrke, Mrs A M Macfee, Miss C M Christopherson Mr Schwatha, Mr D Western, Sister Honora, two Misses Owen, Miss Boughton, Lieut F D R Gray, Mr C R Macdonald, Mr W H Scriven, Mr C V Phillips, Mrs Longhurst, Miss J Fraser, Mr H Williams, Miss Skelton, Mrs Shorrock, Prince Joseph of Battenberg and valet, Mr K G Jan, Mr Hugh Fraser, Mr and Mrs M Storey and maid, Mr G Fellows, Mr J W Howard, Mr A L Whittell, Mr H P Le Mesurier, Mr J C Campbell, Mr H Barker, Mr H Macdonald, Mr L East, Mrs and Miss Fitzgerald, Mr and Mrs MoD Wilson, Mrs Macdonald, Mr J Kellie, Miss Clement, Mr Parkinson, Mr S Brown, Mrs S Morris, Mrs Boydcot and two children, Miss Le Mesurier, Mrs L Besford, Miss E Proctor, Mrs Hilbert, Mr. V R Pilgaokar, Mr A L H Herbert, Mr Bourne, Surg-Capt Dalton, Mr. Kenworthy Brown, Mr E R White, Miss Macleod, Mr Majid Ullah Khan, Mr H S Rix, Mr Durham, Mr R Humphreys, Mr E L Sale, Mr Williamson, Dr Petrie, Mrs R M Hodges, Miss Hatch, Mr and Mrs Marsham, Mrs Halfyard and infant, Mr N W Glenn, Mr Sledge, Miss McMaster, Miss Rogers Miss H Farmer, Mr Stephen, Mr Bruce, Mr A L Harris, Mrs and Miss Loring, Mr J G Burn, Mr J B Dixon, Mr V Harvard, Mr J T Hearne, Mr and Mrs Bruke Miss Zimmer, and Mrs A C Laughlin.

From Brindisi: Major and Mrs Gascoyne and maid, Mr and Mrs R Thom, Capt Petty, Capt and Mrs R T Caowther and child, Mr W H Hudson, Mr. K Macdonald, Mr L M Macdonald, Vet-Capt H T Pease, Mr R Collins, Mrs and Miss Macdonald, Mr W Lang, Mr C E Daniell, Mr W F Richardson, Mr Commins, Mr J Woodside, Mr W E K Hare, Mr F Selwyn, Capt Kemball, Mr and Mrs D M Smeaton, Miss M Watson, Mr Beier Lieut A M Curtis, Mr A E Casperz, Mr and Mrs Drew, Mr Hall, Mr W E Clarke, Mrs Rogers and two infants, Mr and Mrs K D Mehta, Mr E McArthur Moir, Mr R Macdonald, Mr Matsuo, Mr G K Henricks, Mr O C W aterfield, Mr H Lobrer, Mrs Collins, Mr Barrow, Mr H A Stewart, Mrs Churchill, Mr Jackson, Mr Ono, and Mr Soma.

From Gibraltar: Mr R R Latimer, and Mr A Curtis.

From Port Said: Mr Stanes

From Ismailia: Mr O'Harley, three Messrs Carver, Miss Carver, Miss Hodgkinson, Mr Papageorges, M B F Thurston, and Mr P Waterman.

For Madras Mr J G Burn.

For Kurrachee.—Mr F B Mein, Miss Shedd, Capt

MILITARY NEWS.

THE regulations for the Royal Artillery in India wil be modified accordingly.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL STEVENS is appointed to command the Royal Artillery at Bombay.

Classes of Instruction in Army Signalling will be assembled at he Central School, Poona, on the 11th February and 22nd April 1895.

CAPTAIN Brooker, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, is appointed Adjutant of the 5th Volunteer Battalion, Liverpool Regiment.

THE Government of India have been pleased to decide that it is within the powers of the Commander-in-Chief to depute officers to report on railways, and that the officers so deputed shall be held to be travelling on ordinary duty.

THE Government of India have decided that donations from Regimental Institutes of Royal Artillery in India to the regimental charitable funds at Woolwich cannot be remitted through the public accounts. This is in accordance with the Secretary of State's instructions.

IT has been ruled that when parents or guardians of soldiers children proceed to place the children in any of the Lawrence Asylums, or other recognised institutions in India, free passages will be allowed to them when proceeding to place children at those institutions in the first instance only, and when returning therefrom.

THE Secretary of State has approved of the recommendation of the Government of India that officers proceeding to a colony of which the standard currency is gold, for the good of their health in consequence of a medical certificate recommending leave out of India, shall be admitted to the prescribed minimum absentee allowance, those entitled to a sterling minimum receiving their leave allowances at 18 pence the rupee.

CHARGES for cart hire not exceeding five rupees will be passed by the Military Accounts Department as a tentative measure, for a period of twelve months, on a certificate "that they have been necessarily incurred in the service of the State; that Government transport was not available, that they have been paid for the purpose set forth; that vouchers have been obtained in support thereof; and that such vouchers have been so destroyed, defaced, or mutilated that they cannot be used again.

THE Commander-in-Chief in India has been empowered to grant leave out of India to a lady nurse on the following conditions:—1. That she shall pay her travelling expenses from and to her station. 2. That she shall not receive any pay during the period of absence. 3. That the period of leave shall not reckon as part of her five years' term of service. 4. That in the event of her engaging for a second term of five years, the period shall not reckon against the one year's leave which she would then be entitled to under rule.

GOLD AND SILVER.

THE imports and exports of gold and silver during the official year 1894-95 up to 12th December are as follows:—

In the month of October 1894.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Imports	38,98,144	41,40,232	80,38,376
Exports	28,32,994	21,53,080	50,85,474
Net Imports	63,750	19,87,152	20,52,902

To the end of the month of October 1894.—(Progressive).

	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Imports	1,20,40,662	4,72,13,750	5,92,54,412
Exports	4,51,73,095	1,16,16,437	5,67,89,473
Net Imports	-3,31,33,374	3,55,97,313	21,64,939

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1894-95.

Coins and Bullion received (assay value).

	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
In the month of October 1894	1,224	2,546	3,770
To the end of the month of October 1894 (Progressive)	4,82,100	62,595	5,44,695

Coined and Examined.

	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
In the month of October 1894	....	....	.....
To the end of the month of October 1894, (Progressive)	9,45,910	....	9,45,910

NEWS OF THE DAY.

As winter weather has now set in on the North-West frontier, the main portion of the troops in the Kuram Valley have moved to Kutchi near Sadda. 250 men of the 5th Punjab Infantry winter at Kohat instead of on the Saman range.

A RUMOUR is current, which we sincerely hope is untrue, that the Mahsud Waziris are to be given yet a further period of grace. The time has clearly arrived for action, as the winter season is rapidly advancing in the Waziri hills, and the troops reasonably expect to move before further falls of snow occur.

A RESOLUTION is published by the Local Government on the floods in Lucknow, Jaunpur and Azamgarh. As already announced in these columns, the Lieutenant-Governor has ordered that two experienced engineers of the Public Works Department be deputed to make inquiries into the causes of the excessive floods and to ascertain what measures should be taken to prevent to mitigate the serious losses occasioned by them.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. SMITH, R. E., has been appointed Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Lucknow; Mr. Currie, Executive Engineer, officiating in a similar post in Assam.

MORE rain fell at Meerut on Friday, and it was impossible to continue the shooting in the B. P. R. A. competitions. Should the weather prove favourable, the programme will be proceeded with to-morrow.

THE Honourable Mr. Buckingham, Assam, has resigned his seat as Additional Member of the Imperial Legislative Council. The nominations to the various vacancies now occurring will be shortly made by the Viceroy.

MR. ERNEST HART has arrived in Calcutta to attend the forthcoming Medical Congress. Among other sanitary problems to which Mr. Hart has devoted special attention is the occurrence of cholera on the Mecca pilgrim route. It may be hoped that advantage will be taken of his presence in India to attempt a further lucidation of this question.

THE Madras Stewards having forwarded a copy of their decision in the *Kitten* case to the Stewards of the Western India Turf Club, the latter have now called for the whole proceedings in the case. There is every probability of the matter being fully threshed out by the Turf Club.

THERE will be a good many changes among the District Staff in the Bengal Presidency during the next few months. As regards Districts of the 1st Class Major-General Lord Frankfort will vacate the Lahore Command on March 11th Major-General Sir William Elles will leave Rawalpindi on April 1st. to assume command of the "Bengal" Army. On the same date Lieutenant-General Sir William Lockhart will say good-bye to the Frontier Force, the Punjab Army being his destination. There will thus be three vacancies, but presumably Major-General Sir Power Palmer, now on leave, will return to the Frontier, as he has already officiated for Sir William Lockhart. As to the other two commands they are both British service vacancies, and are at the disposal of the home authorities. Major-Generals Galbraith and Wolseley would seem to be likely to have the reversion of them. There will also be an officiating vacancy to be filled, as Major-General Luck, Quetta District, intends taking eight months' leave to England.

THIS week's *Gazette of India* contains a notification of the Secretary of State's sanction to the linking up of the narrow-gauge railways in Upper India. The project is called the Cawnpore-Lucknow-Gogra metre-gauge connection. It is further notified that sanction has been given to a survey of a line from the Chambal river *via* Bhurtpore to Muttra and Aligarh, and from Jaor to Baudikui. This survey will be made by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company under the control of the Bombay Government. The line, when built, will be on the broad-gauge, and will materially shorten the distance between Delhi and Bombay.

IN the 2nd Class Districts, or Brigade Commands as they were formerly called, writes the Allahabad paper, Brigadier-General Pretyman has vacated Sirhind, to which command Brigadier-General Symons has been appointed, but he is now absent with the Reserve Brigade on the Waziri border. Major-General Graham does not return from leave, and thus Brigadier-General Pennington will be confirmed in his officating appointment in Assam. Brigadier-General Lance's tenure of command at the Presidency expires in a few weeks' time, and an Indian officer must succeed him. If Sir Power Palmer is posted to the Frontier Force, the Allahabad District will fall vacant; but as Brigadier-Generl Evans is now acting in the command, he will doubtless be brought permanently on the Staff. Brigadier-General Pennington, by the way, attains the age of 57 on May 28th, so he will apparently come under the age limit on that date, though we are not quite certain as to the application of the rule. In any case there will be good promotion in both the British and Indian services by this time the hot weather has begun.

A SAD incident took place on Thursday afternoon at Lahore, where a little European girl, aged six, by some means, got hold of poison, which she took and died in about half an hour. This ought to be a warning so all parents to be very careful to keep all poisonous matter securely locked up and out of the reach of children, particularly as native servants exercise so little discretion in controlling children.

ONE of the European residents in Kulu had an exceedingly narrow escape near Mangfaor a few days back; his pony shied at an umbrella and rolled some twenty feet down the *khud* with him. Providentially their further descent was stopped by an old *khate* a few feet wide on which they lodged, rider below, pony on top, with scarcely three feet to spare between them and a sheer drop of over a hundred feet into the Chata stream. Had they gone over that, both must have been dashed to pieces on the rocks below. With the assistance of passers-by both were extricated from their perilous position, with only a few slight bruises.

THE case of Thakur Pershad *vs.* Sheik Fakir-ullah and another was heard the other day before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council This was an appeal from a judgment of the High Court of the North-Western Provinces of India, of January 7, 1890, reversing a decision of the Subordinate Judge of Allahabad of December 18, 1888. On November 24, their Lordships reversed the judgment of the High Court of the North-Western Provinces of India and restored the decision of the Subordinate Judge of Allahabad, the respondents to pay costs of this appeal.

AN important addition has been made to the Lahore Zoo in the shape of a young African lion which has been purchased for Rs. 500. It was brought from Somaliland by Lieutenant Malcolm of the 93rd Highlanders, and is now six months old and, having been accustomed to the company of dogs, is very playful. A little puppy is allowed the run of the young lion's cage, and is not at all afraid, but escapes through the bars when his companion's gambols are too rough. Owing to the cold weather now prevailing at Lahore, great care has to be taken in keeping the lion in warm quarters; as all lions are liable to distemper of a severe type and generally fatal if aggravated by a chill. About 75 per cent., we believe, of young lions in captivity die of this disease. So that it is, unfortunately, three to one against the new occupant of the lion-house at Lahore surviving. Mr. Hein, however, the Superintendent, can be trusted to take every possible precaution.

THE Queen has been very well indeed (the *World* says) since her return to Windsor and Her Majesty has not suffered from rheumatism lately, although the weather has been so damp and wet. The Queen will probably go through a course of massage during her approaching residence at Osborne. A difficulty in walking is the only infirmity from which the Queen suffers, but her health has not been impaired by this.

THE latest information regarding cordite ammunition for '303 Maxims, the same bore as the Lee-Metford rifle, is that with ball-ammunition all difficulties have been overcome, but blank cartridges cannot be used, as they cause damage both to the barrels and the muzzle-attachment. It has been proposed to use steel-coated bullets with '303 Maxims, as they are cheaper than those covered with cupronickel—a great consideration, as the rounds fired by machine-guns have to be counted by thousands. One of the drawbacks to these guns has been the dense smoke caused by their rapid fire, but with cordite the detachment will now see clearly how to aim no matter at what rate cartridges are expended. It is not important that Maxims should be able to fire smokeless blank-ammunition, as for instructional purposes black pellet-powder is quite good enough.

IN the Appeal Court, on November 26 (before the Master of the Rolls and Lords Justices Lopes and Rigby), Colonel Mitchell, who wore the uniform of a colonel in the Engineers, made an application in reference to certain proceedings he desired to take against various persons.—The Master of the Rolls: Why do you appear in that dress?—Col. Mitchell said that he did so out of respect to the Court, as it was usual for officers to wear their uniform before military tribunals.—The Master of the Rolls: But this is not a military tribunal. You had better proceed with your application. Colonel Mitchell then proceeded to make certain allegations of fraud against persons holding official positions and others. Their Lordships eventually informed the applicant that they could not entertain his application.

CONVICT transportation from France to New Caledonia is to be discontinued. "This piece of news, particularly important for our Australian compatriots" (the *Daily News*, Paris correspondent writes), "has been given forth in the Chamber of Deputies in the veriest casual form—an interruption in five words by M. Delcasse of a speaker on Madagascar. It was fortunate that the speaker in question was the amusing and very rambling Comte de Douville-Maillefeu, who managed to wander from Tamatave to New Caledonia. He was saying, quite by the way, what a mistake it was to send out convicts there, when M. Delcasse, interrupting him, exclaimed, 'We shall send no more.' Members were naturally taken aback by the startling nature of this communication, as well as by the informal and unexpected way it was notified, but were too surprised to express approval or disapproval. The Comte, before proceeding with his speech, said he would make a note of the Colonial Secretary's promise. I believe that the Government's plan is to send convicts to the Gaboon, a fever-stricken district in the French Congo."

THERE is to be a function of much state at Osborne shortly after Christmas, when the Queen will formally receive Munir Pasha, Grand Master of the Ceremonies to the Sultan, who is (says the *World*) coming to England on a special mission. His Excellency has been commissioned by the Sultan to present to the Queen, the Firmin and insignia of the new Turkish Order of the Imtiaz, which was created last year, and of which all the members are to be reigning sovereigns. At present the Sultan himself and the German Emperor are the only members, but the Order is to be shortly conferred upon the Emperor of Austria, and the new Czar. The insignia consist of a gold collar-chain with a star which the Sultan presents in brilliants, and a small gold shield bordered in red and white enamel, which bears an Arabic inscription on each side. The shield is suspended from the gold chain by a white enamel ring, which is inscribed with the date of the foundation of the family of Osman. Munir Pasha is to be accompanied to England by a large suite.

PRINCE EDWARD OF YORK (a Windsor correspondent writes) was taken by his nurse for the first time to Windsor Castle on Saturday afternoon, in order that the Queen might see her great-grand-son. The little Prince, who is a fine healthy child, and is making wonderful progress, wore a white knitted woollen cloak trimmed with lace, and hood ornamented with a small ostrich feather. Princesses Victoria and Maud of Wales, attended by General Sir Dighton Probyn, travelled with Prince Edward from the Metropolis. On their arrival at Windsor they drove in open landaus to the Castle, where apartments had been prepared in the Lancaster Tower for their reception.

ON the occasion of the interview of the Swazi envoys with her Majesty, the address to the "Great White Queen" was couched in rather hyperbolical language. In one passage she was adjured to "nourish and protect the little one." Whatever may have been the Swazi phrase, it was translated by the interpreter "baby." "But where is the baby?" naturally inquired the Queen, with her womanly feelings. "Here," said the interpreter, and he pointed to a dusky warrior about six feet in height. The Queen smiled, and everybody had some difficulty in preserving a becoming condition of gravity.

NEAR the principal entrance to the Queen's residence at Osborne, an immense myrtle bush is to be seen. This has been grown from a sprig which was taken out of the wedding bouquet of the Empress Frederick in 1858. It had been a rule at Court that at every Royal marriage in which either bride or bridegroom was a descendant of the Queen, some pieces of this myrtle have been placed in the bride's wedding bouquet. The practice commenced when Princess Alice married Prince Louis of Hesse at Osborne in 1862, and it has been continued until this week, when their daughter was married to the Emperor of Russia, and carried a bouquet of white flowers, in which there were several sprigs from the Osborne myrtle, which had been sent by the Queen to St. Petersburg for this purpose.

BUT the real sensation is afforded us *a propos* the French jealousy of the British occupations of Egypt. The attitude of "the fire-eating Anglophobe M. Delonclе" prompts to what the *Liberal* regards as "some interesting reflections at the present juncture." Says a contemporary:—"We presume that the French will send their 15,000 men, destined for the conquest of Madagascar, through the Suez Canal; and, supposing that one of their transports were accidentally to break down and block the waterway, and the whole force were to land on the right bank with a shout of "*beati possidentes!*" what then? "*Jy suis, jy reste,*" the commander of this, suddenly disembarked French force might exclaim to us, "When you go, we go, but not till then!" What a magnificent *coup de main* this would be!" Magnificent, truly, as the writer's imagination.

THE different subsidised steamship companies of Marseilles have each received notice to hold in readiness three large steamers to transport troops, commissariat supplies, and mules to Madagascar. Persons acquainted with Madagascar predict that the mules, which are to be used as pack horses, will break down under the attacks of small wood insects. The thick-skinned elephant alone can withstand the Madagascar fly, but that bulky animal is a bad climber, and the track to Antananarivo is up-hill. An advantage urged in favour of the elephant is that it can clear its own way through forest. Aluminium barges and artillery waggons easy to take to pieces are to be used. Quinine has gone up in price in consequence of the anticipated great demand for that febrifuge for the 15,000 men. It is to be expected that the march will be slow, and that it will be necessary to dose frequently every soldier who is not a native or does not come from Senegal. Allowing thirty doses for each, the druggists would be asked to furnish 4,50,000 doses.

THE Christmas issues of the leading ladies' papers are very charming this year. In that of the *Lady's Pictorial* are some clever stories, by Miss Marie Corelli ("The Silence of the Maharajah"), Miss Clo. Graves, Mrs. W. R. Clifford, Ella Hepworth Dixon, and others; and Part I. of a musical supplement, by Mr. Edward Solomon. The presentation picture is entitled "Buttercups," and is a reproduction of Madame Canziani's painting. The *Queen* is full of good things. The two supplements serve once more to illustrate how admirably classical dress adapts itself to the representation of beautiful women. As regards the letterpress, there are stories by Miss Braddon, Lady Guelph, Mrs Alec Tweedie; some verses by Mr. Lewis Morris; a seasonable excursus by Mrs. Linn Linton, "Hurrah for Father Christmas!"; a paper on "Japanese Women," by Mr. Douglas Sladen, and a host of other attractions.

INCENDIARISM AT GLENALMOND.

YOUNG FERGUSSON SENT TO PRISON. STATEMENT ON HIS BEHALF.

ON Saturday forenoon, Nov. 24, Allan Walter John Fergusson, son of Sir James Fergusson, ex-Postmaster-General, and lately a pupil at Trinity College Glenalmond was brought up at the High Court of Justiciary Edinburgh, for sentence. The Solicitor-General and Mr. J. C. Lorimer appeared for the Crown, instructed by Mr. John Cowan, W.S., Crown agent. Mr. Comrie Thomson appeared for the prisoner, instructed by Mr. J. R. Anderson, W.S. The Court met after the Second Division had disposed of the day's roll of business, and the Lord Justice Clerk was on the bench. The Court was crowded by ladies and gentlemen belonging to the higher ranks of society, and the boxes and spaces on either side of the well of the Court were fully occupied by members of the Faculty. Sir Charles Dalrymple, M.P., occupied a seat below the bench. Immediately before the Court met the prisoner was placed in the dock. He is a tall lad, of gentlemanly appearance, pale and delicate looking, but was indifferent and unconcerned in his expression. When the Lord Justice-Clerk entered the Court Fergusson promptly rose to his feet and remained standing for some minutes.

MR COMRIE THOMSON SPEAKS ON PRISONER'S BEHALF.

When the diet was called Mr Comrie Thomson rose and said—I attend your Lordship on behalf of the prisoner, who has pleaded guilty to the two crimes charged in libel. The first is wilful fire-raising at Glenalmond College on Sunday, 15th October. Unfortunately that act was followed by the destruction of property to the extent of £5,000 or £6,000. He also pleads guilty to an attempt at fire-raising, which fortunately was followed by no disastrous results, and took place on the following Thursday. Your Lordship sees that he accepts criminal responsibility for these acts; but I desire, with your Lordship's permission, before you finally dispose of the case, to submit certain considerations founded on the lad's history of the facts immediately preceding and succeeding these occurrences, and also scientific opinion, that I believe will have the effect of justifying your Lordship in dealing with the case with extreme leniency. This young man was gently born and gently nurtured, and has always been under good influence.

A PLEA FOR LENIENCY.

I propose, with your Lordship's leave to make a further short statement of facts in the hearing of two medical gentlemen, whom I will ask permission to put into the witness-box to give their professional opinion. The statement of facts is that he is 16 years of age. When a child he suffered from meningitis. The doctors who attended him doubted seriously if he ever would be able to go to school. He went for a year with his uncle to Australia in the hope of invigorating his physical health but he did not greatly improve at that time. On his return he was sent to a private school in England, which he attended from 1888 till 1894. In September 1892 he was sent to Rugby, and remained there till April of the present year. While at Rugby he was well behaved, but he was

VERY RESERVED AND UNSOCIABLE

and odd in manner. He suddenly left Rugby, giving no reason, except that he was rather tired of the place. He found his way home, and meeting his father in Ayrshire welcomed him in the same way as if he had just come back from a walk. Nothing occurred at Rugby to prevent him from remaining there. There had been no trouble, and yet he went away in the manner I have mentioned. It was then proposed that he might be able to enter the navy, but after examination the state of his eyes precluded him from entering the service. Accordingly, after a short time with tutors he went to Glenalmond on 10th May of this year. He did well; he was well conducted, steady in every way, and when at home for his holidays he spoke highly of everything connected with the school. He returned to school in the middle of September, and

THE ONLY GRIEVANCE

that he seemed to feel was that he could not be troubled playing football. It was thought that such a pastime would benefit his physical health, and he did play although he was not able to play with boys his own size. In the first week of October, when he was playing football he had a bad fall. His head received a blow, and for a little time he was completely dazed, and from that time down to the time of the occurrence in question he continued to complain of

THE PAIN IN HIS HEAD,

which he attributed to the injury he had received while playing. I ought also to mention that his form-master found that from the date of that fall, to use his own expression—"His work had gone all to pieces; between the fall and the fire he could get nothing into or out of him; and that his marks, which had previously been an average of 200 out of 300 of a possible, fell to 34."

In answer to his Lordship, Mr Comrie Thomson said he was not punished for that. Continuing, he said:—An incident which may not have much bearing on the matter—but which I think it right to mention to your Lordship—occurred on the Sunday preceding the fire. It so happened that the Old Testament lesson was the chapter in the book of Daniel in which there is an account of the fiery furnace, and the clergyman made some reference to fire. After church this lad said to a companion he thought he would set this place on fire. He asked leave to go, walked a considerable distance, and returned with a box of matches, with which he proceeded to ignite combustibles which he had collected in two places. He told two boys that he was

GOING TO SET FIRE TO THE PLACE

that night, but of course they said nothing about it. One of the places he set fire to was just below his own bedroom. After the fire he told the boys he had done it. On Thursday he again lighted a fire in the upper floor, but fortunately that was speedily extinguished. As I said a moment ago, the boy was never subject to punishment, nor never in trouble in the school. A few days after the second attempt he was found in the middle of the night in the corridor in which his room was, but he discovered that he was being watched, and retired. Since his arrest he seems to have realised his position. A friend had told him that when he was arrested by the policeman he expressed surprise, but he himself with great naivete and innocence said he thought it was like a dream and that it was on account of the pain in his head, from which he had suffered so much ever since he had this fall. About ten days afterwards, when he was examined, he stated that the pain in his head was gone. These are matters I submit to your Lordship, and if your Lordship will permit me, I propose to examine the medical men, before whom these facts have been brought.

In answer to the Lord Justice-Clerk, the Solicitor-General said his learned friends had given an approximate value of the property destroyed. The value, he understood, would be from £5,000 to £7,000.

MEDICAL EVIDENCE.

Dr. Clouston, Morningside Asylum, said he had an interview with the prisoner. He had learned that his physique was stunted until he was about 10 years of age, and from that till he was 16 he had shot up to 6 feet 3 inches in height—lanky, and ill-put together. He had a somewhat child-like face. He conversed with him freely, truthfully, simply, and in a child-like way. He answered him very readily, and with perfect candour. He said he had always wanted to get away from school. They tried to impress him with the seriousness of the thing to make him realise that a great number of boys might have lost their lives; that it was a crime of the most serious kind; and that he had brought on disgrace, and might be very severely punished. They utterly failed to get hold of the boy.

HE DID NOT SEEM TO REALISE THE CONSEQUENCES

of the very serious act which he had done. His opinion was that the mental development had been arrested. That was quite a recognised condition at that age, and he had seen it frequently. Persons in that state sometimes showed a tendency to incendiarism. That was one of the symptoms specially referred to by authors on the subject. The arrestment of mental development would greatly reduce his responsibility. With careful education and guardianship he might become normally developed in mind as well as body. It was essential that there should be special care and guardianship. A period in prison would be extremely prejudicial to him.

Dr. Littlejohn, in reply to Mr. Comrie Thompson, generally concurred in the statements of the last witness. Fergusson was quite frank with them in the interview, but the frankness was that of a child. They could not get him to recognise the serious position which he was in any more than a boy of six or eight years of age. It was communicated to him that he had been previously of short stature, and had suddenly shot up to the height which he was now—he had the physique of a man with the *morale* of a boy of six or eight years of age.

If you had been told that he had water on the brain as a child would that, and the shape of his head, have confirmed your opinion?—The first thing that struck me was the remarkable form of his head, which showed that he had had water on the brain, a disease rarely recovered from, and which when recovered from, leaves mental weakness. The second was a nervousness of the left eye, betokening always some weakness of the nervous system; the palate also was narrowed and deformed, such as we met with in cases of weak intellect.

Was it your opinion that this lad's case was that of arrested and imperfect development of his intellectual powers?—It was that there was no proper ratio between his nervous development and his physical development. It was not an incurable affection, but it demanded the greatest possible care as to education and medical treatment. Assuming that he had ceased to grow, and would consolidate physically, the intellectual development might become normal or nearly so. Arrested mental development was now well recognised by scientific men, and treat

THE MARRIAGE OF THE CZAR.

BRILLIANT STATE CEREMONY.

THE marriage contract between the Czar Nicholas II. and the Grand Duchess Alexandra Feodorovna (Princess Alix of Hesse) was signed in St. Petersburg on Nov. 23. The marriage itself took place in the Imperial chapel of the Winter Palace on the 27th. In the city, from daybreak, when a salute of 21 guns was fired, the streets through which the processions were to pass were crowded with the populace, much of the customary petty restrictions having been removed. Throughout the Empire church bells rang out merry peals, and special services were held in all the churches. In the capital the weather was grey and cold, but all signs of public mourning had disappeared, and a dense crowd thronged the streets as the Czar drove from the Anitchkoff Palace to the chapel in the Winter Palace, where the ceremony was to take place. Both his procession and that of the bride were received with enthusiastic cheering. Within the Palace the scene was exceedingly brilliant. The palace (*says the Standard's* correspondent) is a huge forbidding-looking pile, fronting on the Neva, with no external architectural beauty, and it is painted in dull and gloomy dragon's blood. Within, however, there is a succession of glorious halls and chambers, each one a gem in itself, adorned with priceless paintings and treasures of art, porcelain, gold and silver vases and plates decking the panels and walls, from the polished floors to the lofty roofs. About half-past nine o'clock the Imperial party and the Royal guests drove up, and began to form in the Malachite Chamber, the ceilings of which are supported by tapering columns of green malachite; similar columns flanking the fireplace and the doorways.

At half-past eleven the widowed Empress drove to the Palace of the Grand Duke Sergius in order to fetch the bride. The Holy Synod and the clergy assembled in the Palace Church, and the State Councillors, Ministers, Ambassadors, and special Envoys, with the members of the Corps Diplomatique and their wives, in St. George's Hall. All the gentlemen were in gala uniform with all their Orders. The ladies were in Russian Court dress.

APPEARANCE OF THE PRINCESS.

Soon after noon Princess Alix made her appearance. The special correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* writes :—

It is difficult, nay, utterly impossible, to convey an adequate idea of the impression produced when the bride came along, graciously acknowledging by nod of the head the shouts of "Long live the Czar!" which greeted her ears. She was attired in a robe of dazzling whiteness, which was adorned most tastefully with real orange-blossoms, culled from trees in the Imperial hothouse at Warsaw. The diamonds in her crown, and peeping out from among her tresses, seemed but sparkling dewdrops just shed by the fragrant flowers. Her long white veil, like fairy gossamer, was thrown back, leaving uncovered one of those rare faces which women pardon only in a queen. It was impossible to decide how much of the effect that everyone afterwards admitted to have been universal and profound was due to that delicacy and prefect proportion of the features commonly set down as beauty, and how much resulted from the purity of grace, the light of love, and the happy expressions which harmonised the whole. The costume which she wore for the first and last time in her life became her admirably, for, as has been truly remarked, there is something about a wedding gown which makes it prettier than any other gown in the world; but the impression her appearance produced, which found involuntary expression in a low murmur of admiration as she moved across the Field Marshals' Hall, may be safely attributed, not to the dressmaker's art, but to the garment of her own maidenly grace and beauty.

The *Standard* correspondent says:—

The bride looked every inch an Empress; she was dressed in pure white, and wore the same Grand Ducal crown which was seen on the brow of the Grand Duchess Xenia at Peterhoff. Clasped across her breast by a jewelled buckle, and thrown back from her shoulders, was the Imperial mantle of cloth of gold, lined with ermine; her train, four yards long, was held by four Lords in Waiting, the end being supported by the Hof-Marshal. So regal was her mien, that involuntarily came to one's lips the expression of the old Latin poet, "Vera patuit incessu Dea."

When all was ready the guests passed into the Concert-room to a salute of twenty-one guns from the fortress on the other side of the Neva, the smoke rolling across the muddy and misty waters up to the windows. The procession began to move shortly after noon. The procession was headed by the Grand Master and other Masters of Ceremonies, and by the Court Marshal and his staff, the latter bearing the ivory staff with the golden spread-eagle at the top. Immediately after these walked the Empress Dowager with the bride-elect, Grand Duchess Alexandra Feodorovna. Behind them came the Emperor, alone, followed by the Minister of the Imperial Household, Count Woronzoff Dashkoff, by his Adjutant-General, and his two aides-de-camp. Then came a brilliant procession of foreign monarchs and princes, and of Russian grand dukes and grand duchesses. From the Concert-room the procession marched slowly through the immense Nicholas Hall one side of which looks through sixteen plate-glass, doors on to the river, crossed an ante-chamber, and, turning to the right, proceeded along the whole length of one wing of the Palace, through the Chamberlain's Chamber, the Hall of Peter the Great, the Armorial Hall, the Dark Corridor, and on to the Picket-room, where they were received by a guard of honour of the Veteran Palace Grenadiers. Here they turned again to the left and entered the Chapel Royal.

IN THE CHAPEL ROYAL.

Like all the rest of the principal rooms of the Winter Palace the Chapel is enamelled in white and gold. Through the altar screen was visible the grand picture by Raphael of the "Descent from the Cross"; at the right hand of the altar, in a glass-covered cabinet lay the celebrated relics, the principal of which are a hand of John the Baptist, in a casket whose lid is studded with sapphires, surrounded with brilliants, interspersed with smaller studs of fine diamonds, and an image of the virgin, painted, according to tradition, by St. Luke, the halo enriched with enormous uncut rubies and sapphires.

☞ In was an imposing procession that passed through the wide lane of guards of honour—moujiks bearing guild medals and chains, mayors of cities and presidents of provincial councils, officers of the Army and Navy and the Civil Service, ladies preceded by footmen in scarlet and gold, beside whom our superb royal lacqueys would "pale their ineffectual fires." The Marshal of the Court immediately preceded the Imperial party. The widowed Empress came first, led by the aged King of Denmark. She was splendidly costumed in the Russian fashion, and covered with diamonds. The King and Queen of Greece were followed by the Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt, with the Duchess of Coburg, and the Duke of Coburg, dressed as a Russian admiral, with the Princess of Wales. The Princess wore part of the diamonds given to her by the Corporation of the City of London, and part of those given to her by the ladies of England and Wales. A detachment of Kiev Dragoons conducted the Grand Duchess Xenia, the Emperor's sister. The Duke of York conducted the Grand Duchess Catherine, the Emperor's aunt.

On entering the chapel the royal party passed through a wicket, which was promptly closed behind them. The thousands of wedding guests who could not follow them scattered themselves about the spacious apartments of the Winter Palace. In the Hall of Equitcheons, especially, the most lively and interesting scenes took place. It was (says the *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent) one mass of gay colours and glittering gold :—

There were maids of honour, all of whom wore trains of crimson the mere embroidery on which must have cost an enormous sum, their dresses being invariably white. There were the so-called city ladies, arrayed in many coloured dresses vying with the hues of the rainbow, but distinguishable from the Court ladies by absence of train mantles. They all, young and old, displayed a profusion of jewellery which made the eye ache. Here the headgear, or kokoshnik, was literally sown with pearls; others had riviers of diamonds necklaces of big sapphires, clusters of fiery rubies and of amethysts. The costumes included all known colours —crimson, purple, magenta, lilac, rose-pink, yellow, green, blue; and as they kept mingling with the crimson of the officer of convoy, the white mantles of Hussars, the sky-blue of Ataman Cossacks of his Majesty's regiment, the darkblue of general officers, the red of senators, the solid gold of gentlemen-in-waiting, and the thousand and one other colours with which they were continually combining, the effect was that of a scene rom fairyland.

THE NUPTIAL CEREMONY.

The wonderfully impressive marriage ceremony of the Greek Church was then begun. The first part consisted of the betrothal, the essential feature of which is the exchange and blessing of the rings to be worn by the bride and bridegroom. This having been completed, a rich silken carpet was laid down in front of the bridal pair. To this carpet the priest conducted the bride and bridegroom, holding lighted tapers, and while the choir chanted the 127th Psalm the priest addressed the pair.

On the conclusion of the address the Metropolitan proceeded to put the following questions :—"Hast thou, Nicholas Alexandrovitch, a good and unconstrained will and a firm intention to take unto thyself this woman, Alexandra Feodorovna, whom here thou seest before thee?" The Czar responded: "I have." The priest: "Thou has not vowed thyself to another bride?" The Czar: "I have not vowed myself." Turning to the bride the priest interrogated her in similar terms, reversing the names, and substituting the word "woman" for "man." He received exactly the same responses Special prayers and litanies followed, and on their conclusion the priest took the two crowns of gold and precious stones, which, during this portion of the service, had been held over the heads of the bride and bridegroom by Grand Dukes, who officiated alternately at intervals of a few moments in this capacity; so that all the Grand Dukes took part in this portion of what was from first to last a solemn and striking ceremonial. After another prayer he placed one crown upon the head of the Czar, and similarly crowned the bride. Finally, he blessed the imperial pair thrice with the words, "O Lord our God, crown them with glory and honour."

The service being ended, the most moving scene of all took place. The newly-wedded pair approached the Dowager-Empress to greet and thank her. Her Imperial Majesty embraced both most affectionately. The King of Denmark also embraced both with great cordiality, and other relatives exchanged similar salutes with the Emperor and Empress, all, without exception, being profoundly moved. The bride shed tears during the greater part of the ceremony, and the Czar, who was exceedingly pale, was also visibly affected. The procession was then re-formed, and returned through the thronged rooms to their private apartments.

THE SCENE IN THE NEWSKI PROSPECT.

After a brief delay the Emperor and Empress left the Palace by the imperial door in a gala cream and gold chariot in the style of the old English family chariots, drawn by four grey horses, and escorted by two squadrons of the Life Guards, and drove, amid the enthusiastic greetings of the numerous crowds assembled in the Newski Prospect, to the Kazan Cathedral :—

The whole Admiralty and Senate squares, and the fronts of the Ministries of the Interior and of Foreign Affairs, were black with a mass of at last 10,000 people; and when, at the close of the ceremony, the Czar handed his bride into a closed carriage, enamelled in white picked out with gold, and drawn by four grey horses, a thunderous burst of cheering (*says the standard* correspondent) came from the crowd, which, black before, now became white with the waving of handkerchiefs and the caps thrown up in the air. Driving at a brisk trot, the Imperial couple passed under a triumphal arch into the Grand Morskoya, where a squadron of white-horsed cavalry closed in the rear. During the ceremony at the Winter Palace at the troops had returned to barracks; consequently, down the Nevsky Prospect, on the return journey the Emperor and his bride were surrounded only by their loyal subjects. The throng was such that at the turning of the corner into the Nevsky Prospect there was scarcely room for the carriage to pass. The people pressed against the wheels and shouted themselves hoarse, while all the bells of the City clashed and echoed and salvos of cannon roared.

The Emperor and Empress descended at the big gate of the Kazan Cathedral about a quarter-past three, being there met by the Metropolitan and the clergy of the church, who presented again the cross and holy water. After a short thanksgiving service the Emperor and Empress left the church and drove to the Anitchkoff Palace, where they were received by the Dowager-Empress, who had preceded them.

Besides stopping to receive the blessings of the Orthodox clergy at the entrance of the Kazan Cathedral, while on their way to the Anitchkoff Palace, the Czar and Czarina caused their carriage to halt in front of the Roman Catholic Church, were the clergy, who were assembled in full canonicals at the entrance, advanced towards the carriage and blessed the Imperial pair.

When the Imperial couple reached the Anitchkoff Palace they could scarcely enter for the crowd. After a short interval, the bride and bridegroom appeared, together with His Majesty's sister, Princess Olga, at one of the windows of the Palace overlooking the Nevsky Prospect, and for about a quarter of an hour continued to bow in response to the acclamations of an immense crowd. Princess Olga repeatedly kissed her hand to the crowd. After their Majesties retired the crowd continued to cheer so enthusiastically that their Majesties felt constrained to return to the window several times to renew their acknowledgments, the Empress on each occasion smiling radiantly. Until a late hour crowds were still in front of the Anitchkoff Palace, singing the National Hymn.

Forty thousand poor people dined on the wedding day at the Imperial expense. All schools and educational establishments were closed for three days, and the theatres re-opened on the 28th.

Gen. Boisdeffre, the head of the French Special Mission to St. Petersburg, was invited, with Admiral Gervais, to attend the wedding ceremony.

On Nov. 27 (says a *Times* report) the Emperor and Empress visited the Fortress Cathedral, and prayed before the tomb of the late Czar.

The Czar and Czarina will live in the Anitchkoff Palace until apartments are quite ready in the Winter Palace.

DEPARTURE OF THE ROYAL GUESTS.

Most of the distinguished visitors left St. Petersburg on Nov. 28. The Prince of Wales remains to celebrate the birthday of the Princess to-morrow (Dec. 1), and will start for England with the Duke of York on Dec. 2

PROCLAMATION OF CLEMENCY.

The Czar marked the day of his marriage by the issue of a manifesto, which would occupy a page of a morning paper, proclaiming various acts of clemency :—

An examination of the manifesto (*Daily Chronical's* special correspondent says) "shows that it makes reductions in sentences in pecuniary cases, criminal cases and administrative cases, while reducing the rates of loans by land banks to agriculturists. Scarcely anything is left untouched," the correspondent assures us. "It is a comprehensive document which breaths benevolence in every line, and has occupied many days of careful preparation, its purview extending throughout the whole of the vast dominions of the Czar. There are exceptions, but they do not materially modify the general effect of the document, which is the greatest amnesty accorded to Russia for half a century, except the liberation of the Serfs."

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

THE following is the Opium Revenue up to December 12, compared with the Estimates for the year 1894-95 :—

	Latest Month. In Dec. 1894. Bengal.	In Nov. 1894. Bombay.	Total.
Estimate	37,71,750	12,00,000	49,71,750
Actual	45,55,650	16,14,600	62,10,250
Better than Estimate	8,23,900	4,14,600	12,38,500
Worse than Estimate	..	..	..

Nine Sales of Bengal opium and eight months' pass duty on opium exported from Bombay.

	To end of Dec. 1894. Bengal.	To end of Nov 1894. Bombay.	Total.
Estimate	3,39,45,750	1,16,00,000	4,55,45,750
Actual	3,95,80,350	1,38,31,800	5,34,12,150
Better than estimate	56,34,600	22,31,800	78,66,400
Worse than Estimate	..	..	..

Now that an advance into Waziristan seems certain says the *Pioneer* it may be interesting to note what the marches of three columns under Sir William Lockhart's orders are likely to be. They have, at present, their headquarters at Wano, Jandola, and Bannu; or in other words they threaten the Mahsuds from three points of the compass. From Wano, on the south, one march will carry Brigadier-General Turner's column into the Khaisara Valley. The first objective point thereafter will be Shah Alam Ragza; thence to Moghal Khel is six miles, the scene of the fight on May 3rd. 1881, being passed on the way. From Moghal Kanigurum, the principal Mahsu village, is only 3½ miles, but the intervening country is very difficult, an ascent of over 3,000 feet having to be climbed. The tribesmen will probably show fight at least once between Shah Alam and Kanigurum, as they did on General Kennedy's expedition. From Jandola, on the east, Brigadier-General Symon's brigade with Sir William Lockhart's headquartor, will enter the Shahur Zam, and then turn due northwards up the bed of the Takhi Zam. The marches will be Margaband, 7 miles, Surimanja Kach 11, Jangal 9. Between the last two villages is the Barari Tangi, a naturally strong defensive position where an action was fought at the time of Sir Neville Chomperlain's expedition. From Jangal, Makin, the second village of any importance in the country., is less than 10 miles away, while Kanigurum lies some 12 miles to the south. This column could therefore co-operate with that from Wano, if necessary, in a combined attack upon Kanigurum. The third brigade from Bannu will move through the northern part of Waziristan, held by the Darwesh Khel, who so far have not shown any keen sympathy with the Mahsuds, and are not likely to offer resistance. From Bannu to Makin, or Kanigurum, is nine marches. By carefully timing the departure of the columns, all three could be in the neigbourhood of the two chief Mahsud villages on the same day, and, thus completely crush out any opposition which the tribesmen might show.

CHINO-JAPANESE WAR.

PORT ARTHUR CAPTURED BY THE JAPANESE.

THE CHINESE OVERTURES FOR PEACE.

PORT ARTHUR was taken by the Japanese on the evening of November 21, after continuous fighting since noon of the previous day.

For over a fortnight Marshal Oyama's army had been steadily marching in two divisions down the peninsula to Port Arthur. The country was very difficult, there being practically no roads, except in the cultivated valleys, available, but the men worked cheerfully. On the latter part of the march there were occasional brushes with the enemy, and, on Tuesday, the 20th, the advance guard of the Right Division had a skirmish with the Chinese, who retired in good order. In the afternoon the fort and village of Shuisy-Ching were captured. In the early morning of the 20th the Right Division crept up the range of low hills north-west of Port Arthur and carried them with a rush. The guns were then dragged up and fire was opened on a strong redoubt about 1,000 yards distant. The enemy returned the fire briskly. The Japanese infantry advanced in face of a well-directed shell fire without faltering. Shortly before 9 o'clock the Fort was carried by storm in most gallant fashion. The Chinese stood for a minute or two against the final onslaught, fighting fiercely, and then fled towards the dockyard.

The Right Division then advanced in force against Fort Kokinsar, which was armed with several heavy Krupp guns, well served. Many men were killed and wounded in this brief advance. The Fort was strengthened with trenches and loopholed mud walls, but all were carried without difficulty, and at noon the Fort itself was stormed and captured after a short but desperate fight. By 3 o'clock in the afternoon the Right Division were in full possession of the western part of the stronghold.

Meanwhile the Left Division had been fiercely engaged on the south-east, where the ground was less difficult, but still far from easy. Advancing over the hills, they first had to clear the enemy out of some outlying works, apparently of recent construction. Then their progress was somewhat checked by a very heavy fire from three forts connected by trenches well placed on the highest ground in the vicinity and strongly held. The Japanese artillery and the Chinese guns in the forts, the latter all heavy pieces, then engaged in a duel for some time. The Japanese infantry meanwhile were advancing all along the line, taking skilful advantage of the brushwood and other cover. The final assault was splendidly delivered, the enemy being driven headlong from their works after making a gallant stand.

By the evening Port Arthur was in the possession of the Japanese, but the Chinese still held some eight or ten redoubts on the coast line armed with about 20 guns. Early on the morning of Thursday the other forts were captured without serious loss on the Japanese side.

It appears that 23 Japanese torpedo-boats, which had been manœuvring near the entrance to Port Arthur, suddenly made a concerted rush and successfully passed through the entrance. This sudden move caused great surprise and excitement among the defenders, whose attention was thus distracted while the land attack was delivered.

Quite 80 guns and mortars were found in the captured forts and redoubts, and many more in the dockyards. An immense quantity of ammunition has fallen into the hands of the Japanese, besides completely-equipped torpedo stores and large stores of rice and beans. All the Chinese vessels, factories, and docks were taken intact, and are ready for use.

The Chinese, who seem to have been not less than 20,000 strong, are said to have lost more than a thousand men, while the Japanese had about 250 killed and wounded. Most of the Chinese escaped from Port Arthur on the night of the 21st.

A correspondent at Chefoo says that in consequence of a number of Japanese prisoners having been mutilated and beheaded by the Chinese, the Japanese troops gave no quarter when storming the defences, and shot down a number of Chinese soldiers and a few shopkeepers who were making their escape. A *Central News* despatch from Chefoo asserts, however, that no Chinaman was killed except in fair fight though the Chinese tortured and decapitated a few Japanese soldiers who were taken prisoners during a reconnoissance on the 19th.

It is reported that one of the war correspondents and two interpreters accompanying the second Japanese army in its operations against Port Arthur were captured by the Chinese and killed.

On Sunday the British Admiral and over 50 officers visited Port Arthur.

This achievement has been followed by a victory of the Japanese arms in Manchuria. Telegrams from Hiroshima state that the first Japanese army, which is advancing into that country, has defeated the Chinese near Mo-chieu-ling. The Japanese lost about 40 men killed and wounded and the Chinese loss is estimated at over 200.

A Shanghai correspondent says that Mukden was evacuated by the foreign residents in the beginning of November. The road between Pekin and Tientsin, occupied by Hunanese troops, is becoming dangerous for travellers. The Revd. John Ross, who has arrived at Shanghai, says that Mukden has been almost deserted by its inhabitants. For miles round the ground is covered with broken household furniture and articles of clothing. All the treasure has been removed. Mr. Ross states that the country traversed by the Chinese army has been stripped of its vegetation and resembles nothing so much as fields over which locusts have passed.

The Roman Catholic Fathers remain at their stations in Manchuria.

At Jehol the Mongols are rising in rebellion in revenge for the assassination of six Mongolian princes by General Yeh. Already 91 murders have been committed.

A custom's officer in the employ of China has been to Japan in order to open peace negotiations, but the Prime Minister declined to give him an audience or to receive any communication from him. The sending of a subordinate official was regarded as little less than an insult on the part of the Chinese Government. Japan, it is said, is quite prepared to entertain peace proposals if put forward by a properly accredited envoy and not by a mere messenger sent by a Viceroy. Mr. Detring had no credentials beyond a letter from Li Hung Chang to Count Ito.

China, it is said, has intimated her intention to offer an indemnity of 100,000,000 taels and to pay the war expenses of Japan as one of the conditions of peace.

A memorial charges Li Hung Chang with corruption, peculation, and treason, and demanding his instant punishment, has been signed by over 120 high Chinese officials.

Port Arthur, the strongest fortress in China, cost 15,000,000 taels to complete. The dockyard, which cost 1,500,000 taels, was built by French contractors. The Forts are Captain von Hanneeken's work. In the port there were found 15,000 tons of coal and 4,000 tons of steel rails intended for the new railroad.

A correspondent at Tientsin says that many deserters from the Chinese armies have joined the permanent Manchurian banditti, who are now forming a dangerous body since the death of their chief terror, General Tso, at Ping-Yang. Robbery is already prevalent in the region beyond the Great Wall, and is now extending within that boundary. Ordinary traffic and travelling are suspended. The country people have implicit faith in foreign protection, and the fugitive peasants ask only the nearest way to an English settlement.

An Imperial edict has been issued depriving Li Hung Chang of his rank and all his titles, but allowing him to retain his office of Viceroy.

The Chinese ironclad Chen-Yuen has been run ashore and rendered useless for the present while entering the harbour at Wei-hai-wei.

The British cruiser Daphne has left Chefoo with a largely increased force of Marines. She has been ordered to proceed with all speed to Tientsin.

A despatch from Yokohama reports the departure of a third Japanese army corps for China. Its destination is kept secret.

It is observed in a New York *Herald* despatch that the Chinese Emperor recently sent to the American Bible Society at Pekin for a Bible.

HIS HOLINESS (says the Vienna correspondent of the *Standard*) has also invited Cardinal Vaughan to proceed to Rome, to discuss the question of a union of the Anglican and Roman Catholic Churches, and also proposes to refer a specific scheme on this subject to a Conference of Cardinals, as was done in the case of the Eastern Churches. At the proper time his Holiness will devote a special Encyclical to the Church question in England, which is at present engrossing his attention.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it" will positively restore, in every case, Grey or White hair to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depots, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

MADAGASCAR.

DEBATE IN THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

M. RIBOT AND MR. CECIL RHODES.

AFTER a series of exciting scenes, extending over a four days' debate, the Madagascar Credits Bill was approved in the French Chamber by 377 votes to 143. On Nov. 23 M. Hanotaux, the Foreign Secretary, in a speech which appears to have created a deep impression, vigorously defended the policy of the Government, which, he stated, was that of "the Protectorate"—in other words, the protection of the national interests of France and of her influence in the island. For that purpose the expedition was necessary, and in the long run would prove the least expensive. The trade of Madagascar was capable of great development, and he maintained that there were in the island all the elements for successful Colonisation. For ten years the Government had acted on the principle of maintaining and developing French influence in Madagascar. No one could now think of the evacuation of the island, and there could only be two solutions—the occupation of points on the coast or the plan of the Government, which was nothing but the protectorate policy adopted by the Chambers when they ratified the treaty of 1885. The Ministry intended to stand or fall by their proposals, and urged that energetic measures were absolutely necessary for the protection of French subjects in Madagascar. Several members opposed the vote, on the ground that this was not the time to withdraw men from Europe, and to embark upon an expedition, the cost of which was certain greatly to exceed the sum now asked for.

In the course of the debate, on Nov. 24, most of the speakers opposed the project, on the ground that the condition of affairs in Europe did not warrant the French in indulging in schemes of Colonial expansion. One or two points in the speeches have excited comment. Both M. Brisson and M. Ribot were opposed to a blockade. "The blockade of Madagascar in 1884 cost 26,000,000fr.," said M. Ribot, and "really effected nothing." "The half-and-half policy of blockade I myself practised," declared M. Brisson, and he added "I found it inefficient." M. Ribot had something to say about Mr. Cecil Rhodes in connection with Madagascar :—

Not far from Madagascar, at the extreme point of Africa, he said, there is an English community having at its head a daring, ardent, venturesome man, Mr. Cecil Rhodes. That man has followed with deep interest all the evolutions and all the phases of our policy in Madagascar. Do you think that the arrangement of 1890 did not produce at the Cape deep emotion and surprise, which was reflected in London when, some weeks later, Mr. Rhodes arrived there? And it was because he saw in it the abandonment by Lord Salisbury of the ambitions cherished by the Cape. He would have wished Madagascar, which he calls African England, not to escape this invading race which takes such grand strides. He had marked Madagascar for the invasion of his columns; and he had the disappointment of seeing that England left us carte blanche in Madagascar, as compensation for the great Empire possessed by her on the southern coast of Africa; that we were there on our own soil; that the French were to reign there as masters. If you now flinch, do you think that these ambitions will not revive?

M. Henri Boucher observed that France had spent three milliards 500 millions of francs in Algeria without regretting the expense, but it was to be wished that the number of Colonists inhabiting Algeria where equal to that of the lives which France had lost there.

M. de Douville-Maillefeu said: "Questions of foreign policy should unite the whole country. The war of 1870 is not yet over; the Republicans have not voted peace. There is, therefore, only a truce. But let us not speak for the moment of our German neighbours. Let us consider Great Britain one of the first Colonies established by France—by the Normans! She has prospered, and no one will say that we do not know how to colonise!"

The Premier and other members of the Government reiterated the acceptance of their proposals would be regarded as a matter of confidence.

Upon a division, the Chamber decided, by three hundred and ninety votes against one hundred and twelve to discuss the clauses of the bill.

On Nov. 26 Gen. Mercier, Minister of War, stated that troops belonging to the defensive army would be sent to Madagascar. Col. Guerin said he would like to see the expeditionary corps made up of troops of the 19th Army Corps and of Marine Infantry. Let them reserve the land army for another war than that against the Hovas. Gen. Mercier replied:—"We have now 570,000 men under our flag. This figure has never been reached before; 235,000 are recruits, but 335,000 are officient, and we can draw 8,000 from them without any inconvenience. The commander of the 19th Army Corps has said that he cannot spare a single man of the Foreign Legion. I shall merely take one company from each army corps. None will be privileged, and the companies will be formed solely by volunteers." Col Guerin submitted an amendment to the effect that no body or portion of a body of Continental troops, excepting the Engineers, should be sent to Madagascar. This amendment was rejected by the Government, and negatived by 305 votes to 225. On Clause II., making provision for the creation of a special financial account in connection with the expedition, M. Camille Pelletan urged that a loan should be raised to cover the expenditure. The Minister of Finance said the expenses were limited, and clearly defined. It was not true that the Government was raising a disguised loan. The 65,000,000fr. demanded would be taken from the Caisse des Depotset Consignations. A proposal by M. Delbet to raise a Madagascar loan was rejected by 398 votes to fifteen; and a suggestion from the Socialist benches for a popular referendum before the country again embarked in war found only ninety-two supporters. The Chamber subsequently voted on the Bill as a whole, and approved the credits by 377 to 143.

TERMS OF THE FRENCH ULTIMATUM.

A correspondent of the *Times* (Nov. 27) at Antananarivo states that he is able to give, "if not the actual text, at least the substance of the French demands." They are the following :—

(1) In future all communications to the Malagasy Government from any other Power whatsoever must be made through the intermediary of the French Resident-General in Madagascar.

(2) That France have the right to station any number of soldiers in any part of the island it may think necessary in order to secure the safety of Europeans.

(3) All concessions made by the Malagasy Government to any person of any nationality whatsoever must receive the approval of the French representative and be registered at the French Residency.

(4) That full permission be granted for the prosecution of public works in the island, such as railways, roads, canals, navigation of rivers, &c. That in case the Malagasy are unable to raise the necessary funds for this purpose, the French will undertake to do so, with the understanding that all profits resulting therefrom shall be retained by them.

(5) That the French version of the new treaty shall be the authoritative one in any case of disputes that may arise.

The *Times* correspondent remarks to pleasing feature about the terms :—(1) The absence of any clause that would be directly detrimental to any existing British or other foreign interests. (2) The probability that now this great and rich island is to be blessed with roads, railways, &c.

REPLY TO THE FRENCH ULTIMATUM.

A telegram from Tamatave states that the attitude of the natives, who are preparing for an early attack, is most determined, and that the Queen is very firm on the point of not giving way to the French.

It is believed that the real question at issue is Clause 2 of the five clauses laid before the Hova Government by M. le Myre de Vilers, which enables France to establish garrisons in any part of the island.

The Malagasy look upon this clause as meaning that the French desire to get their soldiers into the country without fighting.

The reply of the Hova Government to the French ultimatum agrees that the French Resident General shall act as intermediary between Madagascar and foreign Powers, and that the French shall carry out such public works as the Malagasy Government shall judge necessary. It is also proposed that disputes between French and Malagasy shall be brought before a mixed Court, and that the French territory round Diego Suarez shall be delimited, and it claims the right of import munitions of war.

FRANCE'S "LAST COLONIAL WAR."

Referring to the Madagascar Expedition, the Paris *Soleil* of Nov. 27 says :—"This is the last Colonial war, and after having assured the exercise of our rights of protectorate in Madagascar, we shall not seek to develop further the extent of our possessions, which are now vast enough to satisfy our ambitions."

EXCITEMENT IN MADAGASCAR.

The expected French expedition has caused the greatest excitement in Madagascar, and the Hova Queen has issued a manifesto calling on her people to resist the invaders. The reading of the manifesto at Andohalo, near the capital, was received with great enthusiasm by the assembled Hovas.

THE Vatican correspondent of the *Politische Correspondenz* is informed that the Pope has appointed a Theological Commission to inquire into the validity of ordinations in the Anglican Church, from the point of view of Roman Catholic doctrine.

THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN RAPPROCHEMENT.

TELEGRAPHING on Nov. 26, the Paris correspondent of the "Standard" said :—The "Temps" this evening publishes an elaborate article on the subject of the Anglo-Russian rapprochement, and charges the English Press with inconsistency with its own traditions. The "Standard" is specially taken to task. The "Temps' thinks "it is amusing to find the "Standard" taking compassion on those who are not so much advanced in the good graces of the St. Petersburg Autocrat as the St. James's Cabinet, deriding the simple-minded boulevard politicians, and meeting the ridiculous delusions of those politicians as to the solidity of the Franco-Russian understanding by the substantial realites of the Anglo-Russian Alliance." It is an open secret that, so long as the late Czar lived, the bulk of the French people—the Government, no doubt, knew better—were convinced that Russia was a deadly enemy of England, and would at least diplomatically support French retendications against England in Egypt, Africa, and elsewhere. The accession to the throne of a Sovereign known to have English sympathies, the marked attention paid to the members of the English Royal family during the late ceremonies at St. Petersburg and Moscow, and, lastly, the marriage of the Czar with a grand-daughter of Queen Victoria, showed that whatever might be the import of the Franco-Russian understanding, it certainly did no exclude the establishment of most friendly relations between Russia and England.

The Vienna correspondent of the "Times" (Nov. 24) says that though little is said in the Austrian Press about the alleged rapprochement between England and Russia, there is a good deal of interest manifested in the subject. Austria has all to gain by the maintenance of peace, and a good understanding between England and Russia would go far to guarantee it. The correspondent goes on to say that there are reports of an understanding between the two Powers to suggest to the Porte that the warships of all nations should be allowed free navigation through the Dardanelles. But it is not believed in Vienna that anything would be done in the matter by England and Russia independently of the other Powers who are entitled by treaty to be consulted.

Commenting upon the tendency manifested by some foreign newspapers to attribute to the rapprochement between Great Britain and Russia a significance prejudicial to France, the "Novoe Vremya," of Nov. 27, said :—"The policy reserving to herself a free hand enables Russia to come to an understanding with Great Britain on Asiatic and European questions in return for satisfaction afforded to Russian interests, without in any way changing the nature of her alliance with France." The remarks of the "Novoe Vremya" (says Reuter's correspondent) accurately reflect the views prevailing in Russian official circles on the subject.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Politische Correspondenz," whose letters (says the "Standard's" correspondent) usually reflect the views of the Russian Foreign office, says, on Nov. 25, a very clear and practical explanation of what is understood in Russia by the rapprochement with England, the existence of which he confirms :—

"It is not believed," he says, that England intends to abandon her isolated position, and thereby to bring about further changes in Europe. . . . Each country has it in its power materially to injure the other, and the rapprochement means that both have renounced any such intention, and will endeavour to settle any future incidents peacefully. This will not only establish friendly relations between the two countries, but is likely to have a moderating influence upon the growing antagonism—of which there have been several signs of late—between England and France. The leading personages in St. Petersburg have been agreeably impressed by the delicacy of England in holding out her hand to Russia at the moment when the latter was suffering from a severe loss, and the presence of the Prince and Princess of Wales during this trying time has increased the sentiments of mutual friendship." . . . The reports of the entente have made a very different impression from this upon Prof. Armin Vambery. In two articals in the "Pesther Lloyd," he asserts that a lasting friendship between the whale and the elephant is impossible and against nature, and he is prepared to recognise, much against his will, only a temporary understanding, from which the cause of civilisation in Asia might, no doubt, derive a passing benefit. The learned Professor enters into details in support of his case. His second article closes:—"The centre of gravity of the British power lies in Asia. Great Britain has no longer any business to attend to on the European Continent, for the times are past when half-a-dozen German Princelings lent their soldiers to fight her battles. The entente with Russia has, therefore, nothing to do with the Triple Alliance. England's battles will in future be fought in Asia, and there, too, lies the guarantee of England's future greatness. If the entente means that England is seeking to postpone the evil hour by feigning friendship for Russia, it can only prove to her disadvantage, since it is Russia that will profit most by delay."

The Paris correspondent of the "Morning Post" reports a conversation with M. F. Deloncle, the leader of the Diplomatic and Colonial Group in the Chamber, on the question of a possible entente between England and Russia. Any tendency to a rapprochement between these two Powers, he says, may be welcomed by France because it could not fail to strengthen her position, but he adds that "before France can offer her hand to England the Egyptian Question must be settled in the sense that England must evacuate Egypt." M. Deloncle is very emphatic on this question, which, he says, is the only one that divides the two countries.

The English Military Attache, Major W. H. Waters, returned to St. Petersburg, on Nov. 25, from the Pamirs, where (says the "Standard's" correspondent) he met with the greatest courtesy, and was entertained by Col. Yonoff, who, however, expected shortly to be recalled, in view of the approaching Anglo-Russian Agreement, which will render his further presence there inadvisable. Col. Yonoff is the same man who turned back Capt. Younghusband from Bozai Gumbaz, and put Lieut. Davison under arrest. Information has reached Odessa from Tashkend that a semi-military expedition will leave that place early next spring for the so called purpose of exploring Tibet. In this expedition (says an Odessa despatch to the "Times" Col Yonoff, who has become so well known in the expeditions to the Pamirs, is to take part, and as Russia has the peculiar habit of annexing places that she has previously surveyed in Asia, no doubt the operations of this expedition will be watched with great interest by the Indian Government.

JAPANESE LOSSES AT THE YALU.

THE following statement by a Japanese naval officer of the losses sustained by the several Japanese ships in the battle of the Yalu is interesting :—

Ship.	Killed. Officers.	Men.
Matsusima	2 ...	33
Itsukusima	— ...	13
Hasidate	2 ...	1
Yoshino	1 ...	1
Naniwa	nil	
Takachiho	— ...	1
Akitsushima	1 ...	4
Chiyoda	nil	
Fuso	— ...	4
Hiyei	3 ...	17
Akagi	1 ...	10
Total	10 ..	84

In addition there were about 160 men wounded, making up a total loss of 254. Nearly the whole of the casualties on board the Matsusima were caused by a single heavy shell. On board the Hiyei, the two surgeons and a paymaster were killed, while attending to the wounded, by a single shell which burst in the ward-room. The armed merchant steamer Saikio Maru, which joined the squadron during the action, was attacked by the Chinese torpedo-boats. Her commander avoided one torpedo, by using his helm; a second, fired at about 50 yards, passed under his vessel.

THE following are among recently proved wills:—Rt. Hon. George Lord Basing, £24,732, Mr. Charles Edward Lees, J.P., £849,428; Sir William Forest, Bart., £9,131; Countess Clementina Stuart d'Albanie, £886; Mr. I. J. Joseph, £350,000; Sir Sanford Freeling, K.C.M.G., £16,392; Mr. Vandeleur Benjamin Crake, J.P., £32,000; Sir Rupert Alfred Kettle, Kt., £31,000; Mr. Thomas Bevan Rake, £30,000; Miss Mary Char

THE *LONDON GAZETTE.*

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, NOV. 27.

8th Hussars—The following Sec Lieutenants to be Lieutenants :—L F Ricardo, vice E G Bedingfield, promoted ; M de Bathe, to complete establishment.

11th Hussars—Captain the Hon O V G A Lumley, is seconded for service on the Staff : Sec Lieut S P Yates to be Lieutenant, vice the Hon H F W Miles, deceased.

16th Lancers—Sec Lieut G E Tuson to be Lieutenant, vice R St C Battine, seconded.

18th Hussars—The following Sec Lieutenants to be Lieutenants :—E A Williams, vice N St V R Stewart placed on temporary half-pay ,C D Field, to complete establishment.

20th Hussars—The following Sec Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—H L Acland-Troyte, vice H R Manton promoted ; H B. O Williams, to complete establishments.

Grenadier Guards—Lieut H A Pakenham to be Captain, vice D A Kinloch, promoted ; Super Lieut L R Fisher-Rowe to be Lieutenant, vice H A Pakenham.

Coldstream Guards—Sec Lieut E G Alston resigns his commission ; Gent Cadet the Hon G A C Crichton, from the R M College, to be Sec Lieutenant, vice E G Alston.

LINE BATTALIONS.

Royal Warwickshire Regt.—Lieut G Walton is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

King's (Liverpool Regt.)—Lieut A de S Burton is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

Devonshire Regt.—Sec. Lieut W C Anderson is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

Suffolk Regt.—The following Sec. Lieutenants to be Lieutenants :—C P Wynter, Probationer Indian Staff Corps, vice W St L Saunders, promoted ; W J W Brackenbury, to complete establishment.

South Staffordshire Regt.—Lieut P M Home is seconded for service with the India Staff Corps.

Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regt.)—Capt C M Sumner to be Major, vice W L Mansel, promoted Lieutenant-Colonel on half pay ; Lieut, S Upperton to be Captain, Vice R H Owen, seconded Lieut C S Fellows is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps ; Sec Lieut C R S Woods to be Lieutenant, vice C S Fellows.

West India Regt.—Capt A Whyte Melville Wilson from the Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regt.), to be Captain, vice A K Slessor, who exchanges ; Lieut F C Tregear is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

Unattached List—The following officers to be Second Lieutenants, with a view to their appointment to the Indian Staff Corps :—Lieut P E Sangster, from 3rd Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's); Sec-Lieut. W Hesketh, from 3rd Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt) Lieuts. A Sharp, from 7th Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own), D W H Humphreys, from 3rd Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers), J G Griffith, from 3rd South Wales Borderers ; Sec-Lieut M Synge (University candidate), from 3rd London Volunteer Rifles.

THE NAVY.

APPOINTMENTS.

Lieutenants.—A S Mills, to Victory, additional for transport service (Dec. 1) H D Wilkin, to Minotaur (Nov 30) ; H Strickland, to Benbow, and E Wray, to Aurora, both temporarily (Nov 24) ; F H Eagles, to Salamander, in command (Dec 6) ; F S Ommanney, to Victor Emanuel ; E Rae, to Pembroke (Dec. 6) ; G F E Nugent, to be Flag-Lieutenant (temporarily) to Vice Admiral Wells, Commander-in Chief at the Nore Dec. 10) H F Oliver, to Wallaroo N (Nov 29) L E Power, to Forte (N) (Dec 17.)

Staff Commander.—W C E Parker, to Princc Albert (Nov 24).

Midshipmen.—E L Boockley, to Resolution (Nov. 24) ; and J H Ogilvy, to Blenheim (Nov 27.)

Engineer—W Galsford, to white Swan (Nov 29)

Surgeon.—J C Wood, to Victory, additional (Nov 27).

Paymaster.—Charles H.A. Ward, to White Swan (Dec 6).

Assistant-Paymasters.—E H Eldred and John Cooper, to Wildfire, as secretary's clerks (Dec. 10).

Boatswain.—S J Babbage (a), to Onyx, for quarterdeck duties in lieu, of a Sub-lieutenant (Nov. 28).

COASTGUARD.

Chief Officer—A. Richardson to Mersey, for service Lowestoft (Nov. 29).

Admiralty, Nov. 20, 1894—In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb. 17, 1886, she undermentioned Chief Engineers have been advanced to the rank of Staff Engineers in Her Majesty's Fleet—T Thorne (Nov. 10), and W. J. Bevan (Nov. 19).

Nov. 26.—Deputy Insp.-Gen. of Hospitals and Fleets H. F. Norbury, M. D., C. B. has been promoted to the rank of Inspector General of Hospitals and Fleets in Her Majesty's Fleet.

Henry Castle and Sons' tender has been accepted by the Admiralty for the Indian troopships Euphrates and Serapis, now at Portsmouth ; also the Benbow, wooden line-of-battle ship, which was present at the bombardment of St, Jean D' cre also the frigate Leonidas, for many years employed in the Medway as a gun cotton depot ; besides which the same firm get the Volcano, at Portsmouth, formerly wooden paddle frigate, and the old wooden paddle boat Bustler at Sheerness. All these ships will be taken to pieces at Woolwich and Charlton.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

DECEMBER 17.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Durban Lourenco-Marques, interrupted. This cuts off communication with South Africa via Bombay and Aden.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 17th December, 1894.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	17	2	28 p.m.	...	31
Suez	17	2	45 p.m.	...	6

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 17th December, 1894.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	..	...	4
" Karachi	...	13	...	1
" Madras	...	23	..	1

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills, of the 11th December, 1894 :—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1894-95	17,000,000
Remitted from 1st April 1894 to 8th Dec. 1894.	11,427,200
Balance to be remitted from 9th Dec. 1894 to 31st March 1895	5,572,800

PROFESSOR ZAKHARIN has addressed a letter to the Russian papers in which he gives an account of the Czar's illness, intended to silence the false reports published everywhere about the Russian physician. The Czar, he says, suffered severely from an attack of influenza in 1893, which left him very weak. In August, 1893, he bled much and often from the nose. Two months later he had bronchitis and began to suffer from sleeplessness. Too much brain work contributed to weaken his health. "During the influenza of 1893," says Dr. Zakharin, "I was called to the Czar's bedside. In August, 1893, I was called to Peterhof and found that the left side of the heart was becoming enlarged. The pulse was weaker, and the Emperor had a poor appetite, and disturbed sleep. The conclusions from this other symptoms were put down in writing by myself and Dr. Hirsch. We said that inflammation of the kidneys from which the Czar undoubtedly suffered, could be cured sometimes, but that a cure was rare. The deceased Emperor did not obey the doctors's injunctions. At Alexandria, near Peterhof, he slept in a damp room, though asked not to expose himself to moisture or cold air. He went out hunting, undertook tiring walks, and took violent exercise. The treatment of all the doctors towards the end was only intended to combat the increasing weakness, and the spasms of the heart."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a Bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per Bottle.

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 18.

(Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

816—Brown and M—Devidas Hariwulubhdas vs Narrondas Callandas and others—Craigie L and O, Crawford B and Co, Dikshit and H, and Edgelow and G. Part heard.
817—Roughton and B—Pestonjee Muncherjee Mody vs The Queen Insurance and Co—Payne G and S.
820—Payne G and S—Abdulkhan abin Abdool Rozaan vs Hajee Ebrahim Hajee Vyedin—Ardesir H and D.
821—Roughton and B—Vinayekrao Dhondiraj Bewulker vs Narrotum Anundjee—Payne G and S.
823—Turner and H—Casmir Salvador Brito vs Sidney Smith —Wadia and G.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CANDY.)

For Judgment.

368-94—M N Saklatwalla—Dorabji Jehangirji Randelia vs Muncherji Bomonji Pantakey—Bicknell M and M. Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

489-94—In person—Rahimtoola Motam vs Osman Esa.
512-94—In person—Khooba Kulla and others vs Govind Raonji Golay.
531-94—Ardesir H and D—Khursetji Rustamji Sopariwala vs Raichand Hookmaji and others.
567-94—M L Shroff—Maggonlal alias Hurkisondas Jumnadas vs Issab Hasseum Mohin.
586-94—F P Pavry—Pestonji Dinsha vs Framji Edulji Soonawalla.
615—94—James Pearse, Phillips and Co, Ld vs E J Ranbin.
620-94—Thakoredas D and K—Dinshaw Dadabhoy Apoo vs Dhanbaiji and another.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

70-94—In person—Bomsing Situsing vs Raja Kala and others—Wadia and G.

Postponed Long Causes.

89-94—In person—Kooshabai vs Ramparlab Goolabroy—In person.
351-93—Wadia and G—Hussanbhoy Ibrahimji vs Moolji Ghiga and others—Pestonji R and K.
384-93—Pestonji R and K—Bezonji Kirbadji Bharucha vs Bomonji Edulji Soonawala—Nanu and H.
517-94—Tyabjee D P and C—Khundswami Acharia Subhraya Acharya vs Anoopram Meethalal and another—Janardhan and A.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FULTON.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

272-94—In person (a pauper)—Babu Khima vs Dewraj Daya and others—Mathubhai and J—Part heard.
493-94—Mansukial D and J—Wassudeo Waman vs Narayen Khooshal—In person.
406-94—Brown and M—Oomedram Mayachand and another vs Bhimjee Bhanjee and others—Ardesir H and D.
691-94—Mansukial D and J—Laxmivahu vs Damodhar Soondersas and another—Crawford B and Co and Payne G and S.

Defended New Lon Cause.

554-94—Framjee and M—Bai Aimai vs Balksondas Narondas Ardesir H and D.

Postponed Long Causes.

391-93—Bicknell M and M—Irani Ardesir Bomon vs Irani Jeewa Nowroz and others—K D Shroff.
453-94—In person (paupers)—Venayekrao Sadanand and others vs Sadanand Jugonath and others—Little S N and B and Muljee and R.
337-94—Nanu H Moti—Goolabchund and others vs Mahomed Medi Theria Topin—Roughton and B.

NOTICES.

"FALIÈRES' PHOSPHATINE"
A most agreeable food and of easy digestion
Invaluable for infants, particularly at the time of weaning
Facilitates dentition.
Insures the proper formation of bones and combats the defects of growth

NERVOUS MALADIES
QUICKLY CURED BY
FALIÈRES' Granulated Bromide of Potassium
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With each Bottle is enclosed a spoon measure of Sgrains, the patient may thus himself prepare the solution as required, according to the prescription of the physician
SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS.
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* *Messers CHASSAING & C° (members of the Jury at the Liverpool « Exibition 1886) are the only French « chemists whosen medicaments were « awarded the Gold Medal & Certificat « of merit 1st Class at the Calcutta « Exibition 1883-84 ».*

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GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME
Prescribed in France for the last 30 years for the cure of BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION of the LUNGS, OBSTINATE COUGHS, COLDS and CATARRH.
GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
arrests the COUGH, Spitting of Blood and NIGHTSWEATS and the APPETITE improves rapidly. — a fact soon demonstrated by an increase in weight and healthy appearance.
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Beware of Imitations.

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VIGOROUS MUSCULAR MANHOOD
DUSART'S SYRUP
OF
Lactophosphate of Lime
NATURE'S TONIC RESTORATIVE for Rickety, Scrofulous Children, sufferers from general and Nervous Debility, Poor Blood, Pale Complexions, Flabby Muscles and Excesses.
DUSART'S Syrup (or the Wine) helps children teething, furnishes the bone-forming material during the growing period, developes contracted narrow chests, weak lungs, feeble constitutions and crooked legs.
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cured instantaneously by
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Japanese Drops
DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE
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Dry
Medium dry
Extra dry.

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PROPRIETOR
AY, near REIMS
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
Purveyor to
THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE PRINCES OF BOURBON THEIR IMPERIAL & ROYAL HIGHNESSES the ARCHDUKES of AUSTRIA. — HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE COUNT OF BARDI.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS
Can be obtained of H. J. MARTYN, *Penang.*

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CARTER'S THRIXALINE
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PURELY VEGETABLE, Perfectly Harmless! Will reduce from two to five pounds per week ; seldom the food in the stomach, preventing its conversion into Fat. Sold by Chemists. Send stamp for pamphlet.
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KNITTING, EMBROIDERY,
THE PROVIDENCE MILLS SPINNING CO., Bradford, Yorks, Eng.
Guarantee the full weight of 16-oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye.
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AT FIRST COST,
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THE ONLY RELIABLE PREPARATION OF PHOSPHORUS,
AND THE ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Loss of Energy and Appetite, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Dyspepsia, Shortness of Breath, Eruptions of the Skin, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all Diseases caused by residence in tropical climates.

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Is a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, kidney, stomach and intestines, with a harmony vigour, yet, mildness unparalleled in medicine.

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Gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted, and at once imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution.

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The ONLY Medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Mark. Beware of VILE worthless Imitations made up to trade upon the Reputation of Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE. Therefore ask for Dr BRIGHT'S and refuse Useless Substitutes.

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THE BEST INFANTS' FOOD
NUTRITIOUS
PALATABLE
EASILY DIGESTED.
Contains Milk partly predigested, therefore requires the addition of water only for its preparation.
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GOUT, RHEUMATISM, PAINS
SOLUTION of Dr CLIN
Laureate of the Faculty of Medicine of Paric
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This Solution si the best remedy for curing Rheumatism and articular Pains.
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Have been used for over twenty years with the greatest success byt he leading physicians, in London, Paris and New-York.
MATHEY-CAYLUS CAPSULES & INJECTION have been found superior to all other for the prompt cure of recent or chronic discharges
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Bi-Digestive WINE
with
Pepsine & Diastase
for
Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Vomiting, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Consumption, Gastralgia, Loss of Appetite, Constipation.
* *This preparation of value is founded upon sound chemical and physiological principles. While pepsine is the natural solvent or digestive for nitrogenous aliments, it has little or no effect upon the feculent constituents which enter so largely into the composition of the food of man ; and there is no doubt that some of the disorders of digestion arise from themal assimilation of the starchy elements. Now the proper digestive for these is diastase ; and in the bi-digestive wine, of M. Chassaing, those two most important principles, pepsine and diastase, are combined in suitable proportions.* * — *See* THE LANCET, *July 27 th, 1872.*
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Liquor & Pills
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GOUT The unfailing specific FOR CURE OF & Rheumatism
THE LIQUOR to be used in acute state & THE PILLS in the Chronical state.
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Poorness of Blood, Debility
Dr RABUTEAU'S
IRON SYRUP
Genuine Rabuteau's Iron Syrup is superior to all other ferruginous preparations in cases of *Chlorosis*, *Anæmia*, *Debility*, *Convalescence*, *Weakness in children*, *Poorness and alteration of Blood*, no COSTIVENESS, no DIARRHŒA
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CELEBRATED
SYRUP & PASTE
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VERY EFFICACIOUS
IN CURING
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The only Remedy which has been found effectual in securing immunity from the attacks of Mosquitos and other venomous insects.

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PERFECT REST AND UNDISTURBED SLEEP ARE INSURED.

as the fumes from the Cone drive away, stupify or kill all insect life, thus rendering

MOSQUITO CURTAINS QUITE UNNECESSARY.

EVERY ONE should use these fragrant pastilles and thus escape the persistent attacks of these merciless torments the Painful and Distressing Bites of which so often disfigure the face and hands and Destroy the Complexion.

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And Sold in Boxes of 24 Cones by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

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PREMIUM INCOME	„ 33,50,000.
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Native Lives assured at same rates as Europeans. Policies unconditional.

Claims paid immediately IN BOMBAY by the undersigned.

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Scrofulous Cachexis, Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa, Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia, Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, &c.

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CELEBRATED PILLS

OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE OF IRON,

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Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants

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In KETTLES, KITCHEN BOILERS, AND PIPES.

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The Patent

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Placed in a Kettle, it is most interesting and instructive to watch the development of the "Octopus" week by week, until at the end of, say twelve months, it resembles a block of coral, and becomes an unimpeachable witness of its usefulness.

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Prevents Boiler Leakage.

	EACH.
Kettle Size ...	2/6
Small Boiler Size ...	5/-
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MADE IN SPECIAL SIZES FOR FACTORY BOILERS.

Carriage Paid from London on all Orders of One Dozen at retail prices.

Purifies and Softens the Water. *Sold all over the World.*

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For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE

IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,

Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

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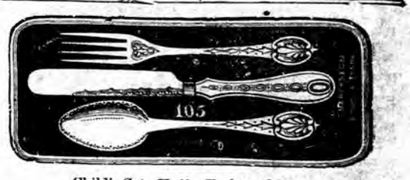

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